CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,441—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there in Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
26th May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

FO KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, on the 31st May, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 30th May at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLANGRAHAM			

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

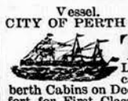
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. R. Rae.	4000	23rd May, 1891.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ADOWA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Ale in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing digestive and tonic properties which should characterize ale Ale.

	Cash.	Credit.
Dozen Quarts	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 6 12
Dozen Pints	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREAC HER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 21; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

Cash Rs. 35, and Credit Rs. 39 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

POMEROY & GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, EXTRA SEC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles.....Per dozen	Rs. 74	Rs. 83
Half Bottles ..... „ „	„ 39	„ 43-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. "PESHAWUR,"

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

OIL AND WATER COLORS,
PAINT BRUSHES AND SABLES,
CHINA PALETTES,
DRAWING PAPER,
SCHOOL BLOCKS,
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

[illegible] "BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS," "GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,

and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ..... from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ..... from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ..... Per yard	8 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ..... each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

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Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
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O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
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FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY. and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
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Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
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Rs. 45-13-4 ,, (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

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GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0 0
,, 1885	£288,156	0 0
,, 1886	£355,039	0 0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

cumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

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Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
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Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

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Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eye, &c.

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We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
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AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	,, ,, ,,	4 0
Finos Lady	,, ,, ,,	3 0
Alpha	,, ,, ,,	2 8
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Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	,, ,, ,, 25 ,,	7	8
Regal dela Reina	,, ,, ,, 25 ,,	6	
Trabucos	,, ,, ,, 25 ,,	3	
Caliope	,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	5	
Semirami	,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	10	

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"I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. ,, 2 ,, ,,	4	0	
Do. ,, 3 ,, ,,	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. ,, 2 100 ,,	3	8	

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 29
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. ..... ,, 2-8
Third do. ..... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... ,, 4½ ,,
Third do. ..... ,, 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... ,, 6
Quarterly ..... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly..... ,, 6
Quarterly..... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	130-25
Charter Bank	40,000	620	620	7 pr. ct.	623½
Chart. Mercantile	30,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India.....	37,320	625	612½	5 pr. ct.	185
Mer. Oriental Bank	50,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Abbas	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Glaning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	
Albert (Kuhrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manufg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,33)
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	95)
French	515	15,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	400	500	all	20	
Hemgrel Press Co., Ld.....	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	43)
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	200	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	12	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	140
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	32)
Sabapathy(Bellary)	800	500	50	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500		50)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24)
Volkart	..	1,000	..	Rs. 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	26 0
	750	150	150	7½	182½ x
Back Bay Baths	2000	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile..	10,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros....	10,625	200	185	18	42
Bazar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,50.	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld....	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 87½	890exd
Deccan Ice Co .	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn....	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	20½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice M anufacturing Co.	3,50.	100	100	Nil.	30
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52e dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Ice Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	83-8
Southwell and Austin....	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian....	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	60)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	730xd
BombayCotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	40)
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills....	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hinguwghat Mill.....	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	68
Howard and Bulloughs ..	11,500	500	500	25	630
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraj Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2)	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3)	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	25)	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00.	40	565
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	20)
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6)	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	25)	5	117½ x
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,00	7)	1,610x
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00.	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4)	700x
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	23	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	275½ x
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	10 40
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	630
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,080

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	6100	All	5 p.c.	7.40
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	618	..	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-15
China Leaf ..	"	23-6 nom.
Bar Gold, New ..	"	22 "
Do. Old ..	"	23-2 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-9
English Sovereigns	"	14-8
Do. Dragons	"	14-6
Bar Silver 17 Bellamores	"	105-10
Bar Silver 37½ Do.	"	105-14
Spruce Silver		106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Lawn-Tennis Handicap.
Music at the Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rajpootana (s) from Calcutta ; Siam (s) from Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kilwa sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day at 5 p.m.

A BOY MISSING.—Ramchunder Ganghadur Joshi, living at Bhoiwada, reports to the police that his son, Anandrao, who came to Bombay only a few days ago from his native country, has been missing since the 22nd inst. He was wearing at the time gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 33.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hurry Rookmaji, living at Agiary Lane, reports the theft of seven currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 7 in cash, from a wooden box in his room, on Saturday last.—Mr. P. Hamilton, undertaker, living at Clare Road, reported the theft of three copper pots, valued at Rs. 10, from his cook-room.—Esmael Hasan has reported the theft of Rs. 30 in currency notes and cash from a box in his shop, at Imambada, on Saturday last.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances touching the death of a woman, named Jumna, aged 17 years, wife of a *gowli*, named Gungaram. The deceased was standing on the parapet wall of a tank, drawing water for her buffaloes, when she slipped and fell into the tank ; and was drowned. A *gowli* went into the well and brought out her dead body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening :—

Mazurka.....Augusta.....Parlow.
Overture.....Le Cheval De Bronze.....Auber.
Valse .....Fruhling Lieder.....Jos. Gung'l.
Selection.....Spanish National Melodies....M. Belle.
Quadrille.....La Grand Duchesse.....Strauss.
Galop .....Wildbad Eisenbahn .....Kuhner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Old Hanuman Lane, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Nundkore, aged 20 years. About two months ago the deceased was delivered of a child, and a few days after she was attacked with fever. Subsequently she became insane, and on Saturday afternoon she jumped off the weather-frame of a window on the second storey of her house and sustained serious injuries, from the effects of which she died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

CLIVE DURANT *ALIAS* STEPHEN HOWARD CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.—Mr. Superintendent Dillon, in consequence of a warrant received from Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, arrested Clive Durant *alias* Stephen Howard, on Saturday evening, while he was on his way to Mrs. Swindon's boarding-house, Fort, where he has been residing. The warrant was issued from the Hyderabad Court against Clive Durant on a charge of defamation, and forwarded here to Colonel Wilson for execution against the accused. Clive Durant was placed yesterday before Mr. Hamilton at the Girgaum Police Court. His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail in Rs. 500 and a surety for the same amount to appear at Hyderabad on the 30th inst.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged Ahbaid Hussein Mahomedally, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Re. 1-8 from the shop of a Marwaree, named Roopa Feja. On Saturday night, while the complainant Roopa was asleep in the open air, outside his shop at Grant Road, the accused entered, and stole Re. 1-8 from the cash-box. The complainant was awakened by the noise made by the accused, and on getting up saw the accused running away. The complainant followed the accused, and made him over to the police. Ahbaid, against whom there were two previous convictions, was convicted, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ONE YEAR FOR POCKET-PICKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Abdul Mahomed, a notorious character, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a purse from the pocket of Sakaram Saloo. On Sunday last, whilst the complainant was at a shop, in China Bazar, the accused stealthily approached him from behind and extracted a rupee from the complainant's pocket. He was detected by the shop-keeper who called out, "Thief ! thief !" The accused, finding he was detected put the rupee into his mouth and tried to swallow it. The complainant, however, forced open his mouth, and got out the rupee. The accused was then made over to the police. Three previous convictions were produced, which the accused admitted, but he denied the present charge. His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence before the Court, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DARING BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Kushal Ootamchund, a pearl merchant, living on the second storey of a house, in Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that his house was broken into on the night of the 21st instant, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 6,420, stolen from a cupboard in his room, which was forcibly broken open. About twelve days ago, the complainant Kushal went to Surat, leaving his brother Dayabhoy in charge of his room. On the morning of the 22nd instant, when Dayabhoy rose from bed he found himself locked in his room. He raised an alarm, which brought a neighbour to his assistance, and the door, which was locked from the outside, was opened. Dayabhoy on discovering the theft at once reported the matter to the police, and sent a telegram to his brother, who arrived in Bombay, on Saturday last. The complainant suspects a Bunnia, whose name he has given to the police, and who was in the habit of visiting the complainant's house. The complainant has offered a reward of Rs 300 to any person, who would give such information to him or the police, which would lead to the detection and conviction of the culprits.

THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL.—This well-known school has passed from the hand of its proprietor, Mr. Maneckjee B. Cooper to Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master, B. A. During the long period of time that this institution was under the management of Mr. Cooper, it flourished to such a degree that the number of pupils attending it far exceeded that of any similar private seminary in Bombay, and it received frequent high encomiums from Government inspectors. Owing to its prosperous condition, the grant-in-aid was withdrawn, as was done in other similar schools. Owing to failing health, Mr. M. B. Cooper has now retired, transferring its management to Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master, who is director of two schools, one in Chundanwadi and another in the Fort. These two will now be amalgamated, still keeping a branch at Chundunwadi. The total number of scholars attending both will be upwards of 1,700—a number unequalled in any Government or private institution in Bombay or even in India. Mr. Framjee B. Master has been engaged in educational matters for the last seventeen years and is a most painstaking, patient, and zealous teacher, and his long experience will stand him in good stead in his present extensive business. He has a well-trained staff of teachers, including an English gentleman, a French master, a mathematician, and others equally qualified to impart scientific culture. Under such favourable circumstances the school deserves patronage at the hands of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan parents.

THE school battalions of Paris are likely soon to disappear. A grant has been made to keep them up for four months longer, but before the end of that time the Town Council will probably discontinue it. Councillor Blondel, who was charged to inquire into their advantages and drawbacks, states that one of their bad effects is to prevent a civil spirit growing up in the communal school. The boys who have been to drill return swashbucklers. They think it soldierly to give themselves hectoring airs and use their rough blasphemous language current in camp and guard-room. Military men say that while this is so, there are no military virtues to compensate, as the boys are not subjected to the hardships of barrack and camp life. M. Blondel is in favour of keeping up the gymnastic training of the boys, however, and of continuing to give them lessons in boxing and single-stick, and to train them to run and to make long marches. He would also continue the military uniform with the rifle and haversack on the march.

A VERY useful occupation has now been found for blind women, *viz.*, that of masseuses, or medical shampoorers. As is well-known, the sense of touch in the blind is particularly acute, and in massage this is very important. A well-known doctor has trained the first blind masseuse, Miss Annie Chamberlain, and with such success, that two more blind girls are now being taught.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A HAVAS agency telegram reports that one of the boilers of the French ironclad Admiral Baudin, exploded while that vessel was on the voyage from the Piræus to Jaffa. Four men were killed and fourteen wounded.

THE Nawab Motashum Jung, a brother-in-law of the Nawab Vicarool Oomrah, Revenue and Military Minister, died on Friday after a short but painful illness.

ON Thursday morning a young officer riding down from Mussoorie by the cart road met with an accident which might have proved serious. When within three miles of Rajpore he met a bullock cart, which, contrary to rule, kept the inner side. One of the bullocks became vicious and knocked pony and rider over the khud. The latter saved himself by clutching a tree about 10 feet down, and escaped with a few slight bruises. The pony fell further but didn't fare much worse. The driver did not stop to lend a hand. With difficulty the gentleman got the pony on the road again, and was able to resume his journey.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent sends news to a contemporary which, if authentic, shows that the important Kuki Khel section of the tribe are by no means in a complacent mood. He states that some time ago Colonel Warburton, Political Officer in the Khyber, displaced Muhammad Amin Khan as Malik of the Kuki Khels by Malik Akbar Khan as he had several reasons to be displeased with the former. About a week ago all the Kuki Khel clans held a gathering at Kadan in the Khyber, and reversed Colonel Warburton's decision, agreeing to recognise Muhammad Amin Khan and no one else as their Malik, and to refuse to accept their pay from the British Government through any one else. This, if true, does not promise well for the condition of affairs in the Khyber and the Afridi country generally.

MANIPUR is not the only instance in which a Hinduising process has taken place in modern times, writes a contemporary. To the south-west lies Hill Tipperah, the reigning family of which are closely allied by marriage to that of Manipur ; the Tipperahs are unmistskably aboriginals : their Mongolian features bewray pretensions to Aryan descent. But the Maharaja and his family are strict Hindus, and their claims to rank as Khetris are now very generally admitted : not universally, however, whence the wretched misgovernment and disorganization of the State. For the test of the warrior-caste is the acceptance by a Brahmin of water from a claimant's hands. The Hindu carpet-baggers who infest all native territories are subjected by his Highness of Tipperah to this shibboleth. Those who will take water from his royal hands are advanced to high dignity : and those who refuse receive the cold shoulder. It is obvious that the man who will sacrifice worldly advancement to religious scruples has more backbone than the supple knave who throws all prejudices overboard at the back of self-interest. Hence the Maharaja's entourage leaves much to be desired ; and the active interference of the Bengal Government cannot be much longer delayed.

RAJA GOWINDLAL RAY OF TAJHAT has received the thanks of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor for his donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the fund started by the Magistrate of Runghpur to meet the heavy cost of combating the epidemic of cholera in that district.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case :—

	£
Mr. John Bilke, late of 1 Chester square.....	129,000
Mr. Charles William Buck, late of The Lodge, Brook green, Hammersmith	43,000
Mr. Alfred Allen, late of 18 The Grove, Boltons, South Kensington.....	43,000
Miss Maria Branton, late of 50 Brunswick road, Hove	34,000
Miss Lydia Smith, late of The Chestnuts, Egham	28,000
Mr. Clement Alexander Middleton, late of Woodcote, Chislehurst	24,000
Miss Elizabeth Gape, late of St. Michael's, near St. Albans	24,000
Mr. Arthur Ellis, late of 44 Canyngo road, Clifton.....	24,000

THE East Indian Railway Earnings for week ended 16th May, 1891, Rs. 11,05,925-9-3, Corresponding week last year Rs. 8,96,866-5-0, Increase, Rs. 2,09,059-4-3. From 1st Jan., 1891, to 16th May, 1891, Rs. 1,99,85,492-15-0. From 1st Jan., 1890, to 17th May, 1890, Rs. 1,84,88,986-0-1. Increase, Rs. 14,96,506-14-11. Miles open, week ended 16th May, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ended 16th May, 1891, Rs. 724-15-4. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 587-14-8. Increase, Rs. 137-0-8.

THE weekly crop and weather report published by the Provincial Government is usually a colourless and formal matter enough : but to the summary in Saturday's *Gazette* we find a significant addendum on the question of food stocks as affected by the present rush of exports :—

"The late rabi promised well, but owing to rain, frost and hail, was, on the whole, below the average. It would, however, have sufficed to bring down prices had it not been for the heavy export of wheat to Bombay for England, rendered possible, notwithstanding high prices here, by the rise in the price of wheat in London from 32 shillings the quarter to 44 shillings and 46 shillings, and by the simultaneous fall in silver exchange. The export of wheat from Lucknow, Cawnpore and elsewhere still continues, resulting in the present high prices of all food-grains. Should the rains fail this year, the result of these exports on the food stock of the provinces will be felt in its full force, and will lead probably to great calamity."

A BAVARIAN paper announces the marriage of an actress, at present engaged at a theatre in Bamberg, to Prince Joseph Rohan, great nephew of the old reigning Prince Camille, who is now 91. Between Prince Joseph and the title there is only one brother, Alain, married to Princess Auersperg, who has no sons. Prince Joseph's grandmother was Princess Stephanie Croy Dulmen, his mother Countess Waldstein-Wartenberg, his first wife a Countess Pejacvics. Prince Joseph is 47.

A SOMEWHAT disagreeable adventure has befallen ex-King Milan, at Vienna. Part of the advance of 1,000,000f. granted him by the Servian Skupshtina was in the form of a draft for 600,000f. on the Leanderbank of Vienna. When this draft was presented at the bank, the King was informed that the directors would retain 300,300f. in part payment of a personal debt of 3,000,000f. contracted by him with the bank during the war of 1885. All the protestations of the King were vain, and he had to be content with the remaining 300,000f.

AN interesting experiment has been tried under the sea postal agreement made recently between the United States and Germany. The mail carried was sorted on boardship, so as to be ready for distribution on entering the New York Post Office. The mail for city delivery was in the hands of the carriers five minutes after it was received, and it was found that a net saving of six hours' work at the post office had been effected, and that there had been a gain in delivery of from six to twenty-four hours, according to the destination of the letters.

THE military authorities, writes a home paper, have apparently just awoke to the fact that there are only five rifle-ranges in England, three in Scotland and six in Ireland, in which the practice with the magazine-rifle can with safety be carried out. It is now proposed, therefore, to expend £350,000 in new ranges. No reference, however, was made to this trifle by Mr. Stanhope when the magazine-rifle and its cost were being discussed in Parliament.

AMONG the many recipes for destroying locusts, one which is, perhaps, most easy and effective in a garden or other well defined and valuable area, is to sprinkle dry grass with kerosine from a watering pot and set it on fire.

SOUTHERN Mahratta Railway System an important report has been submitted to Government by a Military officer on the aspects of their system, including the West of India Portuguese line, for Military purposes.

AN attempt to cultivate China grass is to be made on a large island, "La Isla Menor," on the shores of the River Guadalquivir. It is intended to plant 5,000 acres with the grass, and to erect a mill for the production of goods from the fibre. The scheme is to be carried out with English capital, and 100 acres are to be planted at first. A capital of £6,000 has been subscribed in order to make experiments, one half of which has been furnished by the proprietor of the land, and the other half by an English capitalist, who represents a syndicate. The scheme excites much interest in Seville, as that city would be greatly benefited by the accomplishment of the project.

A YOUNG English settler named Joseph M'Kinnon said to be well connected in England, is dying in Winnipeg Hospital. Some few days ago a prairie hunter came to a shanty and found outside the door a human foot. Inside was M'Kinnon who was in a terrible state, famished, and almost insane. He had lost himself some time before on the prairie, and when at length he was found in the shanty both feet were frozen. Mortification set in in one foot, and in his desperate condition he cut it off with a carving-knife and threw it out of doors. His sufferings from thirst and hunger and pain were horrible. The discoverer of the wretched man went in search of help, but the nearest neighbour refused to render assistance on the ground that he was too busy. The prairie hunter had then to go a great distance for help and a team of horses. Upon his return he found that M'Kinnon had severed the other foot, it having mortified also.

JUST previous to the closing of the banking establishments on Saturday afternoon, (April 25th), a daring attempt at robbery was made at the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury. It appears that during the pressure of business immediately before the hour for closing, a customer who had just received a sum of £14,000, in notes, bonds and other securities deposited them in a small black handbag, which he placed on the counter whilst he negotiated with the cashier respecting the cashing of several small cheques which he presented. Whilst he was conversing with the cashier, a respectably-dressed individual, who stood near him, seized the bag and its contents and endeavoured to make off with his booty. Fortunately, his attempt was noticed in time by some of the bystanders, who made a rush in the direction of the door, with the intention of capturing the thief. The latter dropped the bag, and, mingling amongst the throng, escaped detection.

WITH the view of checking the habit of smoking among the members of the Salvation Army, General Booth has issued an order to the effect that no smoker can become or remain a sergeant, bandsman, sergeant-major, secretary or treasurer, or indeed hold any office in a corps. Smoking, contends the General, is injurious to health, uncleanly, a waste of money, a disagreeable indulgence, for which there is no justification.

The Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned the hearing of the *Sayward* case, which involves the question of the exclusive right of the United States to the Behring Sea fisheries, until October 19. The arguments of counsel on behalf of the two countries have been published. That on the part of Great Britain denies that the judical power of the United States extends to the trial and condemnation of a British vessel wrongfully seized in time of peace on the high seas fifty-nine miles from land, or that the forcible seizure and bringing into the limits of a district of the United States of such vessel can enlarge or extend the power of the United States, the Alaska court having no power to condemn the British vessel *Sayward*.

THE library of the Sultan of Turkey contains a letter of Mahomed which was discovered in the middle of the century in a Coptic monastery, and was bought in 1858 by Sultan Abdul Meshid for half a million piastres. It is believed to be genuine, and is regarded by the whole Mahomedan world as a sacred relic. Professor Karabacek, the Vienna Orientalist, who has cast doubts upon the genuineness of the letter, now thinks that he is in a position to prove that it is a forgery.

THREE leading Irish firms in the printing trade —Cherry & Smalldredge, of Dublin ; Little & M'Lean, of Belfast ; and Guy & Co., of Cork—have been amalgamated in the Paper and Printing Company of Ireland, Limited. The capital was £100,000, none of which was offered to the public, as the vendors accepted all the purchase payment in ordinary shares. The proprietors of each of the three concerns (says the *Stock Exchange*) realised fortunes. The Company, since its formation, has purchased the only concern in Ireland making paper bags by machinery - the Dublin Paper Bag Factory—the present output of which is said to be at the rate ot 350,000,000 bags per annum, employment being given to 900 hands. The only shares outside those of the vendors are held by the original shareholders of Guy & Co.

THE New York papers have been publishing most mendacious statements about the Jamaica Exhibition, which they have described as "a most disastrous failure," it having been visited by only about 110,000 persons. These malicious inventions have been reprinted in some London journals. The fact is that the Exhibition, which closes next Saturday, has been visited by upwards of 200,000 persons, and it is certain that it has done everything that was expected for the island, and has given a tremendous and most seasonable stimulus to trade. It was never thought that the Exhibition would turn out a pecuniary success, and if the guarantors have to pay up, they have always been quite prepared for a demand upon their purses. There is some idea of forming a Company in Jamaica to keep on the buildings as a permanent place of amusement.

WE take the following from our contemporary *London* :—"Metropolitan stock will probably see a marked improvement shortly. Although the 'truce' negotiations between the 'bus' companies have broken down, there is every probability that something will have to be done by the above-ground competitors of the line. Fodder has risen considerably all round, and does not promise to become cheaper as the year goes on. Nothing touches a'bus or tramway company more vitally than an increase in its forage bill. At the same time the Metropolitan is developing a very good suburban and villa neighbourhood along its Ricksmanworth branch, so that if any rise takes place in 'bus fares the Company will do exceedingly well. This is quite apart from the prospect of the Sheffield coming to London, which is a little too far in the future to be of practical importance at the moment."

At a meeting of the Grand Committee on trade, it was dicided by 23 to 9, on the motion of Dr. Farquharson, to insert the fellowing clause : "Every certifying surgeon acting under this or the principal Act shall in each year make at the prescribed time a report to the Secretary of State as to the persons inspected during the year, and the results of said inspection." The clause proposing to provide for periodical inspection by certifying surgeons was rejected by 5 to 24.

HALF the worldis proverbially ignorant of the other moiety's doings. The index of employments now under compilation in a large Bengal District for census purposes, observes a contemporary, gives some novel information as to the methods in vogue of earning a livelihood. Several small tradesmen return themselves "serving market-people with pulls at a *huqa* at a fixed charge." Cultivators, milkmen and dealers in lime are not ashamed to confess that they occupy their leisure hours in begging. One energetic individual is a money-lender, ex-priest and a betel-leaf grower and seller rolled into one. Another cumulates the functions of Shylock, indigo-planter and dealer in fancy goods. A third is a farmer, clerk and cultivator. The manufacture of idols and articles of *sola* seems a queer collocation : and *chemikat kaj* has a mysterious, not to say uncanny ring. The word *ghatak* is translated match-maker in the index ; but it has no connection with that industry which is so much more lucrative to Messrs. Bryant and May than to their humbler employes. It means matrimonial agents. In Northern Bengal *Miyanji* is a synonym for Persian-teacher ; but Sir C. Elliott in his *History of Unao* tells us that in the last century it was a distinctive title in Persia for eunuchs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Chingford, 1,100 tons, Captain A. Stewart, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Cape Colona, 1,767 tons, Captain W. A. Starkey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Venice, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Oswestry, 1,550 tons, Captain C. Garnsworthy, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Fiume, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The B. I. S. N, Co.'s steam-ship Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain W. M. Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. C. Miller, Lieut. H. L. Lash, Lieut. A. B. Murray, and 15 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W. Major, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Walker, Mr. Syed Ebrahim, and two sons, Mr. Essack Salaics Sassoon, and wife, Mr. W. L. Abbot, Mr. Ahmed Assoffe, Lieut C. O. McCausland, Mr. Hajee Alli Khadaree, Mr. Mohomed Shariff Hajee Abdoola, Mr. E. O. Brownlow, and 68 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, to Harbour Master, Bombay, has been issued :—Gindurah Buoy point de Galle broken adrift drifting eastwards worn shipping inform out-ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham..	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
,, Hajeen	1783	Crawford....	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Gutenfels ..	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
,, Adowa.....	1347	Paton	D	B I S N Co
,, Evelyn.....	1529	Steele	F	W& A Graham & Co
,, Chingford ..	1100	Stewart.....	G	Ralli Brothers
,, Virginia	1515	Knott.....	HT	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Bendo	2280	Campbell....	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Crauford ..	1498	Elency	L	Ralli Brothers
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennis	N	Morrison & Co
,, Ehrenfels....	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
,, Iago	1550	Rippeth .

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA" runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gokhera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Apartments, airy and commodious, available at special rates for the monsoon. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

LOST, between Victoria Dock and Watson's Hotel, a BUNDLE of CERTIFICATES. Finder bringing to ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, will be rewarded.

JUST RECEIVED, a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND-ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds, and with 12 endless Tunes and case complete. Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Fresh sweet Turkish delight, "RAHAT LOOKUM," at T. SGUROPOLO and Co., 26, Medows Street, opposite the Catholic Church, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER PILLS, by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments, such as Biliousness, Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the stomach, &c., &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 6 annas per phial. See copies of certificates, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOG BISCUITS, as supplied by us to the Bombay, Poona, Meerut and Ootacamund Hunts, &c. 28lb. tin, Rs. 4. PEARSE and Co., Practical Biscuit Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Mohalla.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, from 1st June 1891, the commodious and airy residential CHAMBERS, at 39, Elphinstone Circle, over Tod, Durant and Co.'s Office, comprising 2 large Public Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, fitted with the latest Sanitary Appliances. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Well suited for a chummery.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.—NEW HOSIERY for Ladies and Children. Ladies' Black Lisle Hose Soilless dye, from Rs. 1-12. Children's Hose, from Re. 1-0 per pair.

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at [illegible], Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, IS A first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of June.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving a effect on. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HU M STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES BY J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD., OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, 18 YEARS IN PRACTICE. No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS. COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

Hungarian Aperient Water. "DIAMOND MARK."

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE." USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS: *THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,* 19 Regent Street, London, England. OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS. DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE." RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LOTS OF BRICKS, CARTS, AND BULLOCKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Purbhadevi, near the Dhun Mill, Elphinstone Road, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and *in re* Gopal Suryajee Koomar, an insolvent, the following—

3 lots of bricks, 2 carts, and 3 bullocks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, May 25, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES BELONGING TO THE COMMISSARIAT STORE-KEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks.—

Several lots of unserviceable stores, consisting of provisions and dead stock.

Terms of sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared at once.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 26, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Nathooram Poojeram—

About	11	bales	40	in.	37½-8	yds. grey shirtings.
"	6	do.	35	"	38	" do.
"	34	do.	46	"	37½-38	" do.
"	7	do.	34	"	"	" do.
"	143	do.	35	"	"	" do.
"	26	do.	35	"	"	" do.
"	4	do.	36	"	38½	" do.
"	5	do.	34	"	37½	" do.
"	9	do.	41	"	37½-38	" do.
"	9	do.	41	"	37½	" do.
"	2	do.	34	"	37	" do.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 26, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

THE latest commercial and financial advices by wire from England and America were included in our report of Saturday evening's date; and, owing to the holidays, we have little local news to chronicle this evening.

COTTON has been quiet to-day and prices are unchanged. No purchases for export have transpired, and the mills have only taken 200 bales of Broach at Rs. 187, and 100 bales of Ujjein at Rs. 156 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, at previous quotations, all round; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS have been in slight demand for export, and a small business has been done.

LINSEED has further receded half-an-anna per cwt. say, to Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-6 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,902 bales.
Wheat	113,581 cwts.
Linseed	19,884 "
Rapeseed	5,757 "
Poppyseed	2,017 "
Groundnuts	2,656 "
Castorseed	1,639 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The P. & O. steamer Peshawar from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left Aden on the 23rd inst. homeward bound and the same company's steamers Persia and Bohemia left Suez for Bombay the same day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	25	1	45 p.m.	..	19
Suez	25	2	40 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
Kurrachee	..	19	..	2
" Madras	..	15	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th May, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·697
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	·644
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·8
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	246

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83·0

MONDAY, MAY 25.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	87·9
4 p.m.	87·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The barometer has fallen in Bengal, Lower Burma, the Carnatic, and the Konkan, and risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in several central stations. The distribution is generally similar to that reported yesterday. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, and low over the bend of the country stretching south-eastward from Sind to Madras. The storm off the Madras Coast is still shown there. Winds are little changed, being north-westerly and westerly in the Peninsula, southerly at the Bay, and easterly in Northern India. The mean temperature is below the normal in all provinces, except in Burma, where there is an excess of three and half degrees. The maxima yesterday over Northern India was from 10 to 20 degrees below the average, the highest maxima being 110 degrees at Deesa. Rain signs are visible over nearly the whole of Northern India and the Circars Coast.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	3,50,000	4,000	4,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	209	3	291
For 19 previous weeks of half-year	23,85,741	60,06,621	78,664	84,71,026
Total for 20 weeks.	25,17,741	63,56,621	82,664	89,57,026
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,01,897	2,79,767	6,961	3,91,625
Per mile of Ry do.	63	167	4	234
Total to corresponding date do.	22,37,390	52,22,966	1,31,092	75,91,448

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 94,375
Do. to date ..... " 13,65,578

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

Week ending 16th May 1891.

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	753	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,270	29,801	5,469	..	1,47,061	..
Goods	77,168	47,629	29,539	..	2,64,565	..
Other earnings	5,758	6,997	..	1,239	..	1,727
Weekly total	1,18,196	84,427	33,769	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	20,20,061	16,10,139	..	..	4,09,922	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—LOCKWOOD—April 30, at Kingham, Chippiag Norton, Sir F B Davis, Bart, son of late Sir J F Davis, KCB, of Hollywood Tower, to Ella Alice, daughter of Edward Lockwood, of Kingham, Chipping Norton, Oxon, late Bengal Civil Service.
LEVER—McGRATH—April 30, at Bloomsbury Parish Church, Ashton, son of John Orrell Lever, ex-M P for Galway, of Alberta, Cowes I. W., to Ida Gertrude, daughter of late Maj H F McGrath, Bombay Staff Corps.
MACNAB—DEWAR—April 29, at Ballilesk, Perthshire, Alister MacNab, Cocanada, Madras Presidency, son of late Rev D MacNab, to Margaret, daughter of James Dewar, JP, of Ballilesk.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—May 1, at Oakley-street, SW, John Robert Aitchison, of the India Office, 47.
BAYLY—April 29, at Chigwell Row, Essex, Harriet Bayly, widow of late Capt W Bayly, Madras Army, and daughter of late Sir H Giffard, 73.
FRASER—May 4, at Edinburgh, Col J G C Fraser, late Madras SC.
HERVEY—May 2, at Hammersmith, Capt G A F Hervey, late 3rd Bengal Native Infantry (Retired), son of late Maj H A F Hervey, Bombay Army.
SELOUS—May 5, at 61, West-hill, Sydenham, Brigade-Surgeon Edric Selous, M D, Bengal Retired List.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORRISON—at Mhow, May 11, the wife of Major R H Morrison, of a son.

DEATHS.

EDMUNDS—at Naini Tal, May 14, Eric William Carbrey, infant son of W H Edmunds, aged 7 days.
GASPER—at Cawnpore, May 12, of cholera, Mary Gasper, relict of the late Arratoon Chater Gasper, of Calcutta, aged 48 years, 9 months and 3 days.
MEADEN—at Dinapore, May 18, of enteric fever, F S F Meaden, Lieutenant, 8th The King's Regiment, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.

ONE of the organisers of the Emin Relief Expedition led by Stanley laments in an article contributed to the *Asiatic Quarterly* that the charges and counter-charges arising out of the episode of the Rear Column have created a feeling of distrust in regard to the whole question of British-African enterprise so deep and general as to amount almost to a national calamity. The writer, who conceals his identity under the signature "Africanus," claims to speak with authority from personal acquaintance with the parties directly connected with the Expedition. He has besides long experience in Tropical Africa. He appeals to both sides in the recent controversy to put an end to the great scandal by a frank reconciliation, or by entering into an agreement to submit the questions at issue to an arbitrator of "judicial experience, local knowledge, and practical acquaintance with African exploration, who should possess the confidence of the parties as well as of the public." If such a paragon could be found Mr. H. M. Stanley and the surviving officers of his rear-guard would certainly be well advised to act on the suggestion of "Africanus" to sign a very simple bond agreeing to give effect to his decision, and in the meantime to preserve silence, thus sparing themselves and everybody else "the unedifying spectacle of proceedings at law, which it has been proposed should be furnished to the mockery of the world." The anxiety of the peace-maker to put an end to the Emin relief scandal by getting the disputants to sign a bond of silence is not diminished by the fact that the first enthusiasm which hailed Stanley as a hero who had found new markets for the outturn of mills and factories, and filled the air with "echoes of resolutions indicating the promptness of capitalists" to make the most of what seemed to be a good explorer was made the object of "obscure accusations," and grave suspicions began to be entertained that our new Empire in Africa was a chimera. The result, according to this authority, who is evidently in the counsels of the British East African Company, has been that instead of applying their surplus millions to developing the vast territories in tropical Africa our capitalists have been struck with lethargy, and have allowed German competitors to place steamers first on the great lakes, and German mills to work overtime to supply the new markets.

All this is very sad, but the Germans who rush in where English capitalists fear to tread had better mind what they are about. They have reckoned without the African microbes which will lodge in their internal economy and work them woe beyond endurance, turning their blood to poison, their thoughts to suspicion, their brains to madness, till they see a foe in every friend and poison in every cup. It was this demon microbe that wrought the ruin of Stanley's rear-guard; which converted Major Barttelot's soldierly instinct for strict discipline into mania; which infected his Soudanese guard with so much of his mania that they would have stood by him to a man against his four European officers if it became a question of his deposition and arrest. It was the same maleficent influence which prevented those four officers from even contemplating joint action to avert their own destruction; they were the prey of mutual suspicion, and each would have suspected the other of laying a trap for the rest. This is the explanation of the singular occurrences which have given rise to so much bitter recrimination and so much scandal in connection with Mr. Stanley's rear-column. The friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, who is now *en route* to the newly-discovered bourne from which no traveller can hope to return as sane as he went, will be concerned to hear on the authority of "Africanus" that "inseparable from African travel is a unique and deadly peril which destroys individuals, ruins entire expeditions, and sows the seeds of dissension among those who appear to have escaped its fatal grasp"—African fever. This is a condition peculiar to Africa—Asiatic cholera the scoffer should remember is not peculiar to Asia—the hitherto unknown but nevertheless "the principal factor in the ever-recurring misunderstandings and conflicting statements which arise on African subjects." The traveller in that region rarely escapes this dire possession; he need not dread the first or second attack, which may kill him outright, and there is an end; what he has to fear is a fancied recovery, for "if he survives the microbe does also, or, this microbe, worse than the seven devils of Scripture, installed in the explorer's liver, incubates at intervals; and though alternate doses of quinine and arsenic may tranquillise, they cannot destroy this microscopic organism." Having effected a lodgment the African microbe avenges the menaced Continent on the rash explorer. Every fresh incubation results in an actual attack of fever, which means prostration and agony; but far worse is the "suppressed fever"—the chronic fever which affects those who are, as "Africanus" expresses it, acclimatised to the disease.

Seeing that a distinguished ex-civilian of this Presidency has announced that he has in preparation a pamphlet, the purpose of which is to enable every retiring Anglo-Indian with a few hundred pounds to spare to find a home for his declining years in the newly-opened up regions of Africa, we deem it a sacred duty to reproduce textually the detailed description of the condition to which every sojourner in that continent is reduced by the fever that is certain to attack him and leave the accursed microbe to incubate in his liver. Here is the testimony of "Africanus," who has had long experience of Africa and its plagues. "The sufferer," he writes, "begins to take gloomy views of life and his surroundings, not warranted by actual causes; he is seized with a conviction that his dearest friend is laying deep plans to slight or injure him; in every whisper, or private conversation he sees an insidious attempt on the part of his comrades to ruin his position or character; he may suspect that they have come to the conclusion that he is dangerously ill or, on the other hand, that he is feigning illness, or even that his reason is giving way. Under these circumstances every unguarded word or look is construed by him as indicative of the ill-will of which he supposes himself to be the victim. He becomes too sensitive, and broods so deeply over the fancied perfidy, that his rest is seriously disturbed, and he each day rises less refreshed, yet he strives against showing any signs of weakness, determining that no failure on his part shall assist the designs that are entertained against him. When despite all his precautions to hide his suspicions from those around him they become aware that something is wrong, their very endeavours to cheer him and their marked solicitude for his feelings only lead him to believe that finding their schemes discovered they are altering their tactics, and he will now probably keep a watch over their fire-arms, or look out for indications of their intention to poison him. The African fever, which brings about this mental and moral revolution in those who survive its first attacks, has a tendency to become chronic or to recur at intervals. The victim is reasonable on ordinary matters, and goes about his daily work and in the excitement of the march will for the time being throw off the mania. But it is difficult for him to distinguish between imagination and reality. The malady takes full possession of the brain and nervous system in the enforced idleness after a period of activity." The writer is confident that Major Barttlelot and the officers with him were the victims of this fever, and that their mutual distrust was the direct result of the operation of the malarial poison on the minds of men who were placed under the depressing conditions of camp life. Granted that the commandant of the rear-guard was a strict disciplinarian, and that he did not understand the natives of tropical Africa, whom he treated with an extreme military severity, charged against him as savagery, the absolute brutality attributed to him, and his conduct towards his comrades, point, in the opinion of "Africanus," to the conclusion that he was a victim to suppressed fever, the effects of which resembled mania. The case, the writer asserts, is a typical example of the malady. The suspicion with which the Major regarded the officers under his command was a symptom. Undoubtedly he was fully prepared to encounter any endeavour they might have made to supersede him. His Soudanese soldiers would probably have stood by him if his suspicions that his officers were in league with the other natives against him had been justified by any action on their part. These latter were also exposed in the inaction of camp life to that form of African fever which would render them suspicious, and incapable of combining to deal effectively with Major Barttlelot, even though they were conscious that his conduct was placing them all in peril. It is pointed out that Mr. Stanley himself was a sufferer from the African fever, and that at the time when he made his bitterest attacks upon the officers of the rear column, he was labouring under an attack of suppressed fever which would of itself account for the suspicious and vindictive temper which characterised his accusations. Whether this pathological explanation of the horrors of the story of the rear-guard will be accepted by the survivors, and by Mr. Stanley, as affording a sufficient ground for agreeing that none of those concerned were wholly responsible for what was done or left undone, remains to be seen. If the African fever be all that "Africanus" asserts it to be, the prospect of colonising by the white race the regions which Stanley was sent to explore is remote as it has been ever since the dawn of history.

THE famine column of the Madras papers is gradually filling up, and it has now become a question, not whether there is to be famine in the sister Presidency this year, but whether the area over which it will extend is to be wide or narrow. In North Arcot, which it is now admitted will not escape a severe visitation, relief kitchens and relief works are being organized on an extensive scale. Special famine assistants have been appointed, and their weekly reports to the Board of Revenue are freely communicated to the Madras papers. From the reports published so far there is no reason to believe that the *mot d'ordre* has been to report against famine. The special officer on tour in North Arcot gives detailed accounts in a recent report of the distress which he found in the district, and of the measures taken for relief. There is material in his report to suggest a doubt whether in all cases the relief kitchens are located where they can afford the most relief. The officer reporting admits that in one village he found people deserving of relief, to whom, however, tickets were not issued, as they said the distance to the kitchen was too great for them to avail themselves of it. This is not an ideal state of things, and it is satisfactory to note that the kitchens have now been removed to a place which is not more than two and a half miles from the villages in need of help. Difficulties of various kinds confront the administration, even when it is sincerely desirous of helping the people. Some of the castes, badly in need of help though they are, decline on any account to go to the relief kitchens, so that sentimental difficulties—which have, of course, to be respected—are superadded to economic difficulties, which are themselves trying enough. But worst of all is the village officer, who now, as in 1877, tries hard the faith of those who believe in him. "While I was examining some people," says the special famine officer, "the village officers of Panapakam, to which village I was next going, came to me and assured me that there was no distress in their village, and that they had just harvested a large extent of ragi and had a considerable area more to cut, so that everybody had work. This I did not believe. I went to the village and found one or two caste children badly off, and several pariahs. The large extent of ragi referred to turned out to be 8 cawnis, of which 6 had been already cut. The coolies complained of having no work, as the prickly-pear clearance on the Tank-bund had been stopped." The officer would have had a reasonable excuse for taking the Panapakam village officers at their word. But he knew his men, and he tested their report and found that it was a lying record, meant only to keep him out of the village. We had just the same experience in 1887, as Mr. Digby shows in his famine history, where an excellent sketch is quoted of the typical Brahmin tahsildar, who professed a convenient ignorance of everything connected with the famine, and seemed to look on the whole thing as most irregular, and as a matter that ought not to disturb the current of his daily routine. In some directions the obstacles are of another kind. The famine officer finds sometimes that the people have fled, the explanation being that the leading ryots resent his visiting their village, as they wish to conceal the fact that they are unable to support the people dependent upon them. It will be seen, therefore, that the relief of a distressed district is not an easy matter, for there are people who, if they are to be relieved at all, have to be relieved in spite of themselves and of their fellows.

THE recent Government Order on the relations between Political Officers and the Durbars of the States in which their duties lie, is too important an indication of the desire of the Government to make their agents honourably independent of the Native Princes and Chiefs to pass unnoticed. It marks the growth of a wholesome feeling in this matter that we are now very far indeed from the state of relationship to the native courts in which Political Officers thought it a correct and regular thing to draw as freely as they chose upon the liberality of the Durbars, which were hospitable from policy no less than from instinct. The horses, the carriages, the servants, the houses, and the table supplies of the Rajah used to be deemed to be at the free disposal of the Political Officer, and very generously indeed have the native courts always responded to the expectations of their visitors in this regard. If the claims upon them have gradually been reduced we believe it has been, not through any reluctance in their hospitality, but to a very great extent through the growth of an honourable feeling amongst the Political Officers themselves that they ought not to tax the kindness of the Chiefs as much as it had been taxed in former days. In Kathiawar the name of the late Colonel West, one of the kindliest and worthiest of men who ever served in the province, will long be remembered for what he did in curtailing the demand on the Durbars for transport in his official tours. The Resolution, as we understand it, aims at bringing the practice in future into conformity with Colonel West's ideal. "Where an officer," it is laid down, "must depend on the assistance of the Durbar for his supplies, he must request the Durbar to appoint dealers from whom the articles required can be procured for proper payment. It is to be understood that grass or fodder, or free supplies for the table of officers staying in State bungalows, for however short a time, are absolutely and expressly prohibited. In any case where a Political Officer visits the capital of a Native State in the course of his tour, he is bound to supply himself with all that he requires." Where it is necessary for emergent reasons, and no other means are procurable, to use the Durbar carriages, the fact, and the reason for it must be notified to the Government. Thus, as the Resolution sums it up, the use of any Durbar carriage will be restricted to the rarest occasions and to the narrowest limits: and officers will under no circumstances be allowed to live in State bungalows at the cost of the Durbar for their supplies. We can conceive of no practical inconvenience following the issue of these Orders, and they will in all probability prevent many misunderstandings. If there is any expression of regret that they have been issued, we should expect to find it, not amongst the Political Officers, but amongst the ruling class in the Native States, who look upon hospitality as essential to their *abru*. But the spirit in which the Resolution has been issued will in the long run be fully understood and widely appreciated.

THE Portuguese, so far as the telegrams show, have once more put themselves in the wrong in Africa. Massi Kessi, the chief kraal in Manicaland, had been evacuated under the *modus vivendi*, though there was little doubt that Umtesa had formally handed it over to Mr. Rhodes's Company. Its evacuation by the Company's officials, under instructions from Lord Salisbury, was a distinctly conciliatory act, and the invasion of the place by a Portuguese force of two hundred and fifty was as distinctly aggressive and provocative. But the culminating outrage was the advance on Fort Salisbury, which is as much the Chartered Company's territory as Lisbon is Portuguese territory. Here they had an encounter with the Company's police, who, we hope, showed that they could be good soldiers as well as police. The Portuguese appear to have arrived at Massi Kessi a fortnight ago, some days before Lord Salisbury announced at Glasgow that the Company was to have the high-lands where the whites can live, and that the Portuguese were to have the low-lands, where there is no need for settlers. Apparently, then, the expedition was, like many other manifestations of Portuguese activity in those parts, a lawless enterprise undertaken in independence of authority, and Lisbon will no doubt disavow it. We do not understand the announcement that the Portuguese route—which possibly means the Pongwe route—is closed, for three British men-of-war have been sent to Beira to keep it open, and a British vice-consul, at the suggestion of the Portuguese Government themselves, is to follow to keep the prancing little proconsuls of Portugal in order.

BRIG.-GEN. W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O., leaves Brindisi in the Pekin on the 17th instant for Bombay, to resume the duties of his appointment as Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

COLONEL F. TWEDDELL, Bengal General List, and Commandant 31st Punjab Infantry, has permission to retire from the Service on May 15.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, at the dinner of the national Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations on May 6, responded for the Navy. He maintained that the Government were not extravagant in their expenditure for Imperial defence, considering that our commerce, which must be protected, had enormously increased. Mr. E. Stanhope, replying on behalf of the army, referred to what the Government had done with regard to the construction of barracks. They hoped to take permanent measures for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers, and the general reorganisation of all our forces had been under consideration.

A TELEGRAM from Warangal states that the Nizam has been pleased to confer the coveted distinction of *nowbut* on a Hindu temple there, and to make a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem for its maintenance. This, our correspondent says, has given the greatest satisfaction to the large Hindu population of the place, who accept it as a proof of the kindly interest which his Highness takes in all that concerns his subjects of every race

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

5 to 4	against	Common.
6 to 1	„	Gouverneur.
9 to 1	„	Deemster.
10 to 1	„	Orion.
12 to 1	„	Dorcas.
14 to 1	„	Simonian.
20 to 1	„	Peter Flower.
25 to 1	„	Cuttlestone.
33 to 1	„	Old Boots.
40 to 1	„	FitzSimon.
50 to 1	„	Ordinance.
100 to 1	„	Martenhurst.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN PORTUGUESE AND BRITISH IN AFRICA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Particulars have now been received of the affray between the Portuguese and British on the Pongwe. From the de tails to hand it appears that 250 Portuguese troops arrived at Massi Kessi on the 11th instant, but finding the place evacuated, they proceeded to Fort Salisbury. Here they met a detachment of the British Chartered Company's police when a fight ensued, as already reported.

The Pongwe route is again closed.

FATAL FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lord Romilly and two servants were suffocated in a fire which occurred at the town residence of his lordship last night.

STRIKE OF PARIS BUSMEN.

PARIS, MAY 25.

A general strike of Paris omnibus employes has taken place for shorter hours. In attempting to prevent the Bus Company replacing them, the men have come into conflict with the police, and a number of arrests have been made.

THE MALA VITA CONSPIRACY.

ROME, MAY 24.

The trial at Bari of the persons charged with being concerned in the Mala Vita, a society of organised conspira cy, has been concluded.

165 members of the society have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying for six months to fifteen years. Fourteen of the accused have been acquitted.

THE CZAREWITCH'S VISIT TO SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 24.

On the occasion of the visit of the Czarewitch to Siberia, an Imperial Ukase has been issued notifying that his Majesty the Czar has commuted two-thirds of the senten ces of various prisoners in exile.

Correction.

In telegram, dated London 22nd inst., please read Bombay mails of the 9th inst. (instead of 2nd) arrived at Brindisi on Friday.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE JUBRAJ.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

The Senapati Tekendrajit was captured, the *Pioneer* says, on Saturday, by one of the search-parties sent out by Major Maxwell in a village, about half-a-mile from the Rajah's palace. He was attended by only one follower, and attempted to escape when he found one of the constables approaching the house in which he was concealed. The constable overtook him, and the two men closed. The Jubraj, otherwise the Senapati, got the best of his assailant and nearly strangled him, when another of Major Maxwell's men came up and assisted his comrade. The pair soon overpowered the Jubraj, who was placed on the back of a cooly and thus ign ominiously carried into Manipur The roads were crowded with Manipuris, but very small attention was paid to the party as they passed along. The Jubraj is now under a guard of the 43rd Goorkhas. He is a sturdy man but has had a rough time of it lately, and was considerably weakened from want of food. Had this not been the case, his capture might not have been so easily effected.

The road from Kohima to Manipur is in a very bad condition, owing to heavy rains.

A SANITARIUM AT MANIPUR.

Deputy Surgeon-General Costello went to Koujup yesterday, a place only a short distance from Manipur, which has an elevation of five thousand one hundred and seventy feet, to select a site for a sanitarium.

THE AKAZAI AND HASSANZAI JIRGAHS.

It is reported from Seri that the Akazai tribe has surrendered. The full jirgahs of both the Akazais and Hassanzais have arrived at General Elles's camp, but it is considered unlikely they will be able to surrender Hashim Ali, as he is too strongly protected by the Chagarzais and Bonewals.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION FORCE.

It is expected the Black Mountain Force will be broken up on an early date.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

Two of the Benares rioters have been committed to the Sessions, and fifty-six, against whom no satisfactory proof were adduced, have been released.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. QUINTON.

A meeting has been held at Naini Tal, under the presidency of H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of considering the question of a memorial to the late Mr. Quinton, C.S.I. A committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentleman :—Mr. Justice Straight, chairman, the Maharaja of Benares, the Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. Bennett, Raja Amir Hussain Khan, the Maharaja of Ajoodhia, the Rajah of Manda, Mr. J. R. Reid, Colonel Erskine, Mr. J. B. Thomson, Mr. Connell, and Mahomed Ali Khan, Reis of Jehangirabad. The committee are to select one or more of the proposals that have been made as to the form of the memorial and circulate, with a call for subscriptions, and, when they know the amount likely to be contributed, to decide upon the form of memorial and take steps to carry it out.

REBELLION IN ORISSA.

The Keongharies of Orissa have risen against the Raja, and imprisoned his manager, and released the prisoners in jail. Two hundred and fifty police have been sent to the scene of the disturbance, and the wing of the 17th Bengal Infantry is to be despatched from Calcutta.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

The case against Gungaram Bhow, a local pleader, who stands charged at the instance of Moosaji Esaji, a Borah, with house-breaking by night, in order to commit an outrage, was called on to-day before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate. The case has created some sensation among the native community, the court-house being crowded. Mr. Bland, solicitor from Bombay, prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, defended.

The complainant stated that on the night of the 11th instant shortly after midnight he was aroused on hearing an alarm raised by Jainabai, who called out that Gungaram Bhao had come into her room. The complainant was sleeping in a room adjoining that in which Jainabai slept, and on hearing the alarm he went to her room and sezed Gungaram, who begged to be let off. Some others also came on hearing the noise and assisted in detaining Gungaram till the police arrived. The police then took him to the next house, which belongs to Babajee Kasiba Tali, and thence to the police station.

Jainabai, in her evidence, stated that she saw Gungaram enter her room, which is on the second floor, through the street window, he having apparently walked along the ledge from the next house.

Ismaeljee, another Borah, who is the complainant's neighbour, on the other side, corroborated the story about Gungaram being seized in Jainabai's room. The cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved ; and the case is adjourned till to-morrow.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Major Bloomfield, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to act as Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st proximo, when Major Spratt, R. E., goes on three months' privilege leave.

Major Le Gallais of the 8th Hussars, now at home, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Commander-in-Chief's staff in place of Major Clowes, who belongs to the same regiment. The latter goes home next week to rejoin his regiment as Second-in-Command.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W T Martin, B	Capt E W Cauliffe, BSC
Mr H T White, B	Capt F W Egerton, BSC
Mr C B D Marks, B	Lieut H Trevor, BSC
Mr H P V Horst, B	Lieut F W C Turner, BSC
Mr W R Tucker, B	Lieut K J Buchanan, BSC
Mr A V Seymour, B	Brig-Surg W Center, B
Mr H C Hill, B	Surg-Maj A Crombie, MD, B
Mr A W W Pope, B	
Mr A C Bryson, B	Mr A T Arundel, MCS
Mr R Keene, B	Mr A W Peet, M
Col J L Ferris, BSC	Capt H Lawson, MSC
Col C R Matthews, BSC	Lieut C E N Priestley, MSC
Col G A Way, BSC	Surg J L Van Geyzel, M
Col P Lambert, BRE	Surg C T Rundle, M
Col R T M Lang, B Cav	Mr A S Moriarty, Bo CS
Col F H Blanshard, B Inf	Mr G W Vidal, Bo CS
Col W L N Knyvett, BSC	Mr T H Stewart, Bo CS
Lieut-Col B Wemyss, BSC	Mr A H D Price, Bo
Maj T E Spencer. BSC	Mr J L Ferguson, Bo
Maj E L Durand, CB, BSC	Col C W Godfrey, Bo SC
Maj W R Le G Anderson, BSC	Col J L Fagan, Bo SC
	Capt E R Penrose, Bo SC
Capt P A Buckland, BSC	Capt A B Mein, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr S H Hennessy, B, 6 months	Lt R de Vismes de Ponthieu, Bo SC, till Oct 31, 1891
Mr D B Ramsay, B	Capt R E Rodgerson, BSC
Mr W C F Bennett, B	Lieut A S Phillips, BSC
Mr W J Chamberlain B	Mr J Brander, M

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.'s Calicut agent wires that it is doubtful whether the monsoon has really burst there. A heavy swell prevails, but the weather is moderating and fine.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES FLYNN.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. James Flynn, late Chief Translator and Interpreter, Bombay High Court, which took place, on Sunday last, at his residence, at Grant Road, at the ripe old age of 73. Up to a few days before his death, he was hale and hearty, and was able to attend to his usual business of translation. He served Government in different departments for nearly fifty years, and retired on pension about five years ago. For thirty years he held the responsible post of Chief Translator and Interpreter to the late Supreme Court and the High Court, having risen from the ranks of an assistant translator. In addition to a knowledge of Gujerati, Marathi, and Hindustani, in which he was very proficient, Mr. Flynn also knew Persian and a little of Arabic. His assiduity and industry were truly remarkable. Both when he was Chief Translator and even after his retirement, the judges and litigants used to avail themselves of his services as an expert in handwriting and the native languages. As a translator and interpreter he was very accurate and careful, and his translations and interpretations always carried very great weight with the judges, so much so that they allowed him extensions from time to time and permitted him to continue in the service till he was 68 years old. Mr. Flynn was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University, and was deputed by Government to be the Chief Interpreter to the Baroda Commission, which tried the late Mulharrao Gaekwar on a charge of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda. Always of a placid and unruffled temper, he was courteous to his equals and civil and kind to his subordinates. His face, which was so familiar to the High Court people, the Bench, and the Bar for half a century, will now be missed. He leaves behind him a son and three daughters, as well as a large number of his native assistants and friends to regret his loss. Those who had listened to his reminiscences of the Supreme Court and the High Court, say that, had he put them in the form of a book, they would have been very pleasant reading.

THE BLOCK IN THE BOMBAY C.S.

DR. POLLEN has addressed the following letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., with reference to his recent question on this subject in the House :—

Dear Sir,—I see from the Home News, that you, last week, asked a question in the House regarding the "block" in the service to which I have (I had almost said) the misfortune to belong, and I note that in answering you, the Secretary of State, perhaps a little ungenerously, avoided the real point of your question.

He admitted the "block" caused by the crowding of one-third of the whole Bo. C. S. into four years, but by a vague allusion to that mysterious thing called "minimum allowances," he led the House to believe that "something" had been done to remove the "block."

As a matter of fact, nothing whatever has been done! For, of course, "minimum allowances" never did, and never could remove a "block." Nothing short of inducing "blockers," or "blocked" to retire, or employing them freely under the Government of India can do this.

But, so far from inducing men to retire, the Secretary of State has persistently refused to grant proportionate pensions, and it is notorious that, with one exception, no "blocked" Bombay civilian has, as yet, been employed permanently under the Government of India. Thus, there are men in the Bombay Civil Service of nearly twenty years' standing who are not yet even acting Heads of Districts, while in other parts of India comparative youths of four or five years' standing have already reached this position.

Besides this, the "blocked" Bombay civilian has had to look patiently on while his "unblocked" juniors from the sister Presidencies have been promoted to the best paid posts under the Government of India.

Thanking you for your kind interest in us, believe me,—Yours very truly,

J. POLLEN.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

INFLUENZA is making its power tell very strongly here in the Metropolis as well as in the provinces. At least one Royal prince is laid up with the mysterious yet exhausting disease ; a great prelate of the Church of England has succumbed to maladies induced by the epidemic ; an eminent Q.C. has been carried off in the same way in the prime of life after only a few days' illness—a week ago, this very day he was pleading in the courts ;—a judge has had to adjourn during the hearing of a case in consequence of a sudden attack of this so-called influenza ; a prominent Liberal statesman is confined to his bed by a severe seizure ; three of the Government whips are laid up, and no small proportion of the members are prevented from attending to their Parliamentary duties. That being the case no surprise need be felt at the grumbling on all hands at the proposal to make the Whitsuntide recess. A member of my acquaintance vows that he will move that the Houses be closed until the public health has resumed its normal condition. If such a proposition were seriously brought forward with any prospect of being carried it would be hailed with delight by many jaded members who are gradually approaching the state of mind of Mr. Labouchere. That gentleman in pathetic tones last night assured the House of Commons that he had been driven into almost complete idiocy by one of the suggested amendments of the Irish Land Bill. In order to preserve the remains of his intelligence he declared that he must go away. His exit was greeted with roars of laughter in all parts of the chamber. Evidently Mr. Labouchere has not yet caught the fashionable complaint. Less favoured mortals will envy him his buoyancy in the midst of the prevailing depression. One of the St. Stephen's invalids is Mr. Akers-Douglas, who it seems had not missed a single division since the Tory party came into power. He will not be seen in Westminster again until after the holidays. Even London correspondents are not proof against Russian influenza ; and the writer of this letter, who has not escaped, is obliged to ask the indulgence of his readers. He had hoped to have given his impressions of the Academy and of that still more interesting show, the Naval Exhibition, but close confinement has prevented him visiting either Burlington House or the grounds on the Chelsea Embankment. From all he hears from friends who have seen the naval display the glowing accounts published by the dailies are not in the least exaggerated. The military exhibition of last year was creditable ; but it will bear no comparison with its immediate successor. As England is not a military but is a naval power the success of the "Navalries," as the affair is rather absurdly called by some people, is only what might have been expected. It is very generally admitted that the Honorary Secretary, Captain Alfred Jephson, R.N., has earned the K. C. B.ship which he will doubtless receive before long.

All talk about an early dissolution has ceased for the present ; and if the Government really were meditating an immediate or almost immediate appeal to the constituencies the Stowmarket and the South Dorset elections may strengthen the hands of the sections of the Conservative party opposed to a leap in the dark. At Stowmarket the Liberals carried their man, not, from what I hear, a particularly strong candidate ; and in Dorsetshire though they did not win they very nearly secured a victory. If these two contests are typical of the opinion of the bulk of the voters throughout the country Mr. Goschen must be sorry that he did not devote his surplus to another purpose than that of freeing education. At any rate Mr. Howorth and his friends will be able to make some little capital out of the return of Baron de Stern and the reduction of the Conservative majority in Dorsetshire. I hear that Baron de Worms expresses a hope that he may be spared Radical sneers at his foreign title now that the agricultural labourers of Stowmarket have chosen a Portuguese Baron as their representative.

The promised papers with reference to the Manipur disaster are awaited with some interest, but the Front Opposition bench, to the great disgust of the *Star*, remains quite quiet. Radicals say that if the despatches confirm the statements of Mrs. Grimwood the Liberal leaders will only be too ready to take advantage of the damaging admissions. These complaints are a little unreasonable. It is not for responsible statesmen to act upon current rumours or ex-parte statements ; they must have all the facts before them previous to deciding what line to take. Sir W. W. Hunter has over his own name taken up the cudgels for his old friend, Mr. Quinton ; but the letter to which the *Times* gives great prominence this morning shows that his arguments have not proved convincing even in quarters where there is every desire to do justice to the memory of the ex-Chief Commissioner. The graphic and detailed narrative of events in Manipur, which you published, has attracted and is attracting widespread attention here. The *St. James's Gazette* this afternoon says :—

"By slow degrees we are getting at the truth about the equipment of Mr. Quinton's escort. A circumstantial narrative, published in the *Bombay Gazette*, confirms the statement already made, that the quantity of ammunition carried by each man was only forty rounds. But this is not the whole of the truth. It is said that according to the orders first issued the allowance was to be fifty rounds per man, but that the original order was cancelled and the quantity reduced. Even fifty rounds per man would have been insufficient for the task which Mr. Quinton had undertaken ; but the extra ten rounds might have made a considerable difference. Who gave the original order and by whom was it modified ? Both the 42nd and 44th Regiments of Goorkha Light Infantry are equipped with a seven-pounder mountain gun ; but these useful weapons were not taken with the detachment sent to Manipur."

A very strong Indian Committee in connection with the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography is being got together. Among recent additions are Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and Mr. George Allen, C.I.E. The latter was specially invited, I understand, as an unofficial representative for the North-Western Provinces. The last mail I hear brought a despatch from the Chief Commissioner of Burma appointing a delegate for that province ; and also a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce nominating two gentlemen to attend the Congress on behalf of that body. It is earnestly desired in influential quarters here that some experienced native delegates may be sent from India not only by the Supreme Government but by the Feudatory States. There must be many competent men in such States as Hyderabad, Baroda, Jeypore, &c., who would be able to show the foreign delegates what advances India has made and is making in medical knowledge.

Although much sympathy is expressed for the veteran Sir Harry Verney and other relatives of "Mr. Wilson" the sentence of twelve months' imprisonment is generally considered to be none too heavy. The Social Purity party have received a severe blow, for Captain Verney was one of their leading lights. It is said that he had more to do than anybody else in the attacks on the famous—certainly not infamous—portraits of Zeo. A distinguished canon, the incumbent of a great London parish, was lamenting to a friend of mine, the other day the fall of Captain Verney "and then," proceeded the dignitary, "there is Mr.—— (mentioning the name of an M.P.,) "against whom certain charges have been brought but not yet proved. I was present at Easter Hall, where he delivered one of what are called stright talks to young men. He spoke beautifully ; so beautifully that a large portion of the audience were affected to tears. We all thought he was only one remove from an angel." If at present we must not assume that the gentleman referred to is not what he professes to be, but it would be more angelic if he came back, and confronted his accusers.

Mr. Conybeare tells his friends that he intends in the debate on the Indian Budget to revert to the case of Abdul Rasoul.

The following were unable to be present at the division, but they say they would have voted with Sir Joseph Pease in support of his anti-opium motion:—Messrs. Peter Esslemont, William Johnston, Viscount Lymington, Pierce Mahony, Henry Fell Pease, Sir Lyon Playfair, Stuart Rendel, L. L. Dillwyn, Herbert Gardner, and Sir Bernhard Samuelson. The pairs were :—For :—Henry Broadhurst, H. H. Fowler, F. S. Stevenson, J. C. Stevenson, John Wilson, A. B. Winterbotham. Against—R. G. Webster, Genl. Sir E. B. Hamley, Herbert Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir M. White Ridley, Hon. R. Torrens O'Neil, and Sir John E. Dorrington.

You will note how few paired—showing the indifference of the Liberal party as a whole to the extreme views of the Pease party.

WINNING MOUNTS IN INDIA.

THE *Asian* this week gives the winning mounts in India. The G. R.'s record is :—

NAMES.	Winning mounts.	Losing mounts.	Total mounts.	Average of winning mounts per cent.
Prendergast, Mr.	18	11	29	62·06
Carandini, Captain	24	15	39	61·53
Heygate, Captain	27	21	48	56·25
Lawrie, Mr.	9	16	25	56·25
De Lisle, Mr.	31	32	63	49·20
Cairns, The Hon'ble W. D.	13	14	27	48·14
Wolmer, Mr. E.	25	31	56	44·64
Walker, Mr.	21	34	55	38·18
MacDougall, Captain D.	18	35	53	33·96
Balfour, A. Captain	4	8	12	33·33
Mayne, Captain G.	17	38	55	30·90
Smith-Dorrien, Captain	5	12	17	29·41
Stewart, Mr.	10	26	36	27·77
Beresford, Captain the Hon'ble J.	5	13	18	27·77
Arbuthnot, Mr.	8	21	29	27·58
Latham, Mr.	3	8	11	27·27
Chisholme-Scott, Major	11	31	42	26·19
Purvis, Mr.	7	20	27	25·18
Anderson, Captain C. A.	9	27	36	25·
Lawless, Captain	8	24	32	25·
Malitte, The late Mr. O. W.	6	18	24	25·
Ross, Captain W.	13	39	52	25·
Osbourne, Mr.	6	22	28	21·42
Shakespeare, Mr.	7	55	62	11·29

Mr. "Prendergast" and Captain Carandini, it will be seen, have the best averages, while Mr. DeLisle has ridden most winners with Captain Heygate and Mr. Woolmer next in order. Absence on leave is the cause of Captain "Jack" Hanwell, who previously headed the poll for three years in succession, being left out, while several other well known names have also disappeared. With the very varied class of meetings at which these gentlemen have ridden it is impossible to compare their respective merits, and with several of them as personal friends it would be an invidious and thankless task to do so. The figures must, therefore, be left to speak for themselves, and we must content ourselves with a few comments on the doings of a few of their number.

Albiet that they have been achieved at minor meetings, both Mr. "Prendergast" and Captain Carandini have performed remarkable feats which cannot be passed over without notice. Just a year ago at the Ranegunge Races on Queen's Birthday, Mr. "Prendergast" was first past the post in each of the six races which composed the card, while at the second day of the Mozufferpore Races, the 2nd of February last, Captain Carandini who stood down in the opening event, steered the winner in each of the other five right off the reel.

Both Captain Heygate and Mr. Woolmer have well maintained their previous averages, as last year the former was successful in twenty-one out of forty-nine rides, while the latter won twenty-three times in fifty-eight attempts. Mr. "Lawrie," a Calcutta sportsman has scored nine wins out of sixteen mounts as against, six out of nine, and we are sorry to note that another of our few really good local amateurs, Mr. 'Latham,' has been but seldom in the saddle. Captain MacDougall, who is one of the best horsemen in the country, is not as high as he should be, though he has made a distinct advance on last year, when he rode only given winners out of fifty-four mounts. Were it not for "Ding's" good nature he would probably be much higher up and that, he is not so, is due to a great extent to his not being as careful as some riders we know in the matter of picking his mounts. Major Scott-Chisholme is another good man who, now that he has returned to regimental duty in the North-West, will probably be more to the fore next season.

The other return reads thus :

PROFESSIONALS.

NAMES.	Winning mounts.	Losing mounts.	Total mounts.	Average of winning mounts per cent.
Robinson, G	12	11	23	52·17
Scott, J D	55	79	134	41·05
Ryder, H	25	39	64	39·06
Trahan, M	34	69	103	33·0
Greenhalgh, W	13	32	45	28·88
Robinson, J	57	45	202	28·21
Smith, W	9	31	40	22·3
Wool, H	26	92	118	22·03
Gibbes, F	20	79	99	20·2
Pughe, J	12	60	72	16·66
Fiddes	5	26	31	16·18
Killick, G	9	49	58	15·51
Kendall, T	8	45	53	15·05
Weatherall, H	9	53	62	14·51

In trying to assess the comparative merits of the various "pros," we again find ourselves in difficulties, and though we do not do so from any delicacy of feeling as with the amateurs, we think we had better not make the endeavour. It is not fair because one jo ckey, owing to his having the run of the larger stables and ergo being a better position to get first rate amounts has won more frequently than another, to say that the latter is an inferior performer, though it is a natural inference that the best man is usually engaged by the best people, while on the other hand a moderate horseman may greatly improve his average by selecting small meetings as his riding ground. Without, therefore, in any way indulging in any attempt at comparison, we would point out certain differences between this year's table and that of last year. One of the first points to strike the observer is the falling off in Jimmy Robinson's record. Last year he won 73 races out of 189, or nearly 40 per cent., while this year, though getting into the saddle thirteen times oftener he scored sixteen times less. Scott who last year rode more across country than the flat, has been much busier thau hitherto. Last year he totalled 28 wins as against 39 losses, and now preserves his usual good average. Vinall's has remained remarkably steady as last year he steered 38 winners out of 132, and Gibbs is even more stationary, his previous record being 21 wins out of 101 mounts. Ryder, who was not in the first twelve last season, has fully justified his long and well-merited reputation, while Trahan, who shapes as well as any, and is thought by several good judges to be the best "jock" in India, has thoroughly endorsed the good name he brought from the Antipodes. Six names have disappeared from the first dozen this year, *viz.*, Hobday Dunn, Kendall, Donald Greenhalgh, Bowen and Joe Pearson, of whom the last named seems to have settled in Ceylon. Of those who have taken their places, Wool promises well, and the same may be said of the English light weight Pughe.

Underwood should perhaps have been in our list, but having left the country was omitted. He had a decidedly good average, having scored 18 times (principally, however, at minor fixtures) in 44 tries, while for the same reason the names of Monahan and Southey, neither of whom did nearly as well, are also left out.

It will perhaps interest lovers of statistics if we give a list of the sums earned by the principal jockeys in fees, as per sanctioned scale, for riding, and in preparing it we have made allowances for the mixed class of riding of J. D. Scott, G. Robinson, and F. Pearson, most of whose performances are of the illegitimate order. Regard must also be had to the fact that Scott's riding income is affected by the circumstance of his having often ridden his own horses, which makes his income from riding fees somewhat illusory, but doubtless he had a substantial set off all the same. They are :—J. D. Scott, Rs. 15,000 ; J. Robinson, Rs. 12,950 ; Wool, Rs, 7,200 ; Vinall, Rs. 6,800 ; Trahan, Rs. 6,700 ; F. Pearson, Rs. 6,000 ; Gibbs, Rs. 5,950 ; Ryder Rs. 4,450 ; Pughe, Rs. 4,200 ; Weatherall, Rs. 3,550 Killick, Rs. 3,350 ; G. Robinson, Rs. 3,600 ; Kendall, Rs. 3,050.

THE Official Assignee of Madras recently brought to the notice of Government the great hardship endured by Government officials who are forced to resort to the Insolvent Court, by the practice of suspending them during the period their cases are pending trial and after their discharge of restoring them without arrears of pay, thus forcing them to contract fresh liabilities. The Government enquired of the Bengal and Bombay Governments the practice obtaining in those Presidencies in such cases. The replies received went to show that insolvents were not invariably suspended and when so suspended arrears of pay were passed to them on restoration. The Madras Government has accordingly ruled that the question of suspending Government servants resorting to the Insolvent Court will in future be left to the discretion of Heads of Departments ; but that each case will, as hitherto, be finally disposed of by Government.

AN interesting paper on the silver question by Mr. Leech, Director of the Washington Treasury, is being circulated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DARBANRAI, MAY 19.

PATIENCE is a virtue which we have had every chance of cultivating here, but like so many other opportunities it has been thrown away. It is now eight weeks since we arrived in Darbanrai, and it seems as likely as not that we shall remain here for other eight weeks, if not for a longer period. The Manipur Force has accomplished its object and broken up, the Miranzai Force has done likewise, but we have not done the former and, therefore despair of the latter. The object of our expedition was the capture of Hashim Ali, but he is still at large, and the chances of laying hold of him seem *nil*. One would almost think that some one had blundered, but our individual opinions we must keep to ourselves. Our policy has been one of inactivity, for we have advanced sixteen miles beyond the frontier and remained there, as the land in front is that of the Chagarzai ; and Government has ruled that it is forbidden ground as far as we are concerned. We are in exactly the same position as we were in, when I last wrote ; the Hassanzais with the exception of the Khan Khel have re-occupied their villages, and the Akazais still refuse to come. For days messengers were passing from Kamach to Seri and back again arranging for the reception of the *jirgah*, and day after day we were deluded with the promise that it would arrive on the morrow or the day after. Field-glasses were much in use and eagerly we watched for its advent, and our hopes rose high when at last we saw men gathering from Kamach in all directions, only to be blasted when the Akazais sent in a polite intimation that they had decided not to send in a *jirgah* for the present. What they expect to gain by remaining out is difficult to imagine. They have lost one crop, and if they do not submit soon will lose another as the time for sowing will have gone by. There is no doubt some outside influence must have been brought to bear on them, most probably by the Chagarzais with whom they are now staying, and who though supposed to have no quarrel with us have opposed us actively and passively from the very beginning. Hashim Ali may also have had something to do with it, as it is reported that he has been again to the Boners asking for help, and was answered that they would consider the question as soon as their crops were cut and stored. The hold that Hashim Ali has over these people is somewhat remarkable as he is not much more than a *badmash*, for whose sake they have suffered all the inconvenience and loss of the expeditions of 1888 and 1891 and yet no one seems inclined to get rid of him. Whatever be the reason of the failure to bring in the Akazais it is very galling, as two brigades have now been in the country for over two months, and have made no impression. As they won't fight there seems nothing else to be done, but remain here until they are pleased to come in and submit to our terms. It is a question whether it would not be better to take over the country for good and all, as a lesson to all our border neighbours, and though the district might not pay for its administration it would be infinitely cheaper than spending lakhs upon lakhs of rupees on punitive expeditions. The inactivity of our life here is the most trying part of it. There has been slightly more activity among the enemy lately, but even that has been of the most feeble description.

On the evening of the 10th a friendly Akazai, who is the custodian of our water-supply, came in about 7 p.m. and reported that a party of 80 armed Chagarzais had come to his house and abused him for assisting us. As it was supposed that an attack on Surmal was intended as soon as it was dark, a party of forty Goorkhas, under Lieut. Chesney, was sent up the hill to try and surprise the enemy, but their outlying sentries detected the approach of our men, fired a couple of shots at them, and then made off under cover of darkness and nothing more was seen or heard of them.

The following day an attempt was made near Surmal to cut the telegraph wire and dig down a post in broad day-light, but a well-directed long-distance volley from the village made the intruders one of the guard of a forlorn party in the Shal Nullah, was killed from behind a stone, and before the remainder of the guard could fire at his assailants they had made off under cover of the rocks carrying his rifle and bayonet with them. The same afternoon Lieut. Lethbridge of the Goorkhas was fired on whilst bathing in the Shal Nullah, near Led. The Dogras went out the same day to destroy the village of Swani and exchanged shots with the enemy, but without any casualty on either side. On the 16th three guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, with 100 rifles of the 11th Bombay Infantry, went down to destroy a raft, which was plying opposite Bimbal, and which the Akazais were making use of to carry away any crops, which we had been unable to dispose of on the Bimbal plain. The raft was broken up and sunk by one or two shells from the guns, whereupon a party of the enemy collected on the opposite side of the river and fired at our men from behind the rocks. A few volleys were sent back in reply and one of the enemy was killed. On the night of the same date another Dogra was wounded by a "sniper" at Kund.

General Elles and General Hammond had a consultation at Pesa, a village on the hill above Derbanrai, yesterday, and it was decided to move the Surmal garrison there. It will have the advantage of being much cooler than in its present post, and will further be able to protect our water-supply and render us independent of outside help. News has been received that the 11th B. I. are to be relieved by the first battalion of the 1st Goorkhas, and it is probable that the latter will occupy the posts of Pesa and Surmal. Working parties have been out from here and Surmal to-day making a branch road to Pesa from the Seri-Derbanrai Road.

Ibrahim Khan, a member of the Khan Khel and cousin of Hashim Ali, with whom however he has a blood-feud, arrived here from Seri two days ago. Government went to put him in charge of the Khan Khel, and he has come down to see if the Akazais and Chagarzais will support him and to endeavour to bring in a *jirgah*. To-day he has gone down to the Chagarzai village of Surmal to meet the representative men of the Khel, and we are all waiting with impatience for his return in the evening to see what news he will bring with him.

Hope deferred has made us all very sick indeed, for we are all longing to get out of Derbanrai, so it was with disgust that we heard to-day that our force was to be rationed up to the end of the month, but as the *makai* crop can be sown until near the end of June, we are almost certain to remain here till then unless the political outlook changes much for the better. We are fairly in the hot weather now, varied every two or three days with tremendous dust-storms accompanied with heavy rain, which however never lowers the temperature for more than a few hours. The worst storm we had was about a week ago when nearly all the shelters and *tente d'abris* were blown down. The river is rising rapidly and must have got up six or seven feet within the last few days. All the young locusts seem to be hatched now and the surrounding country for miles is teeming with them, as nothing is done to lesson their numbers they are likely to do incalculable injury in the future. The wheat on the opposite bank of the river has all been cut and thrashed, and now we have only an ugly brown patch to look on in place of the fields of waving grain. We have a Boner patient in the Field Hospital, who was carried in four marches on a charpoy by his friends. He had not quitted his bed for nine months, and was much reduced in consequence, but there is nothing at all the matter with him. His strength and appetite are returning rapidly under a course of walking exercise and physical drill. He said his "dil" was "bund," but now he confesses to its being perfectly open, all the same he looks on us all with wonder and evidently thinks as has often been thought before that all *sahibs* are *dewana*.

BARON KELLES-KRAUSS, a Russian Artillery officer, is evidently a bicyclist of pluck, energy and ability. He has crossed Algeria on his iron horse, and having arrived in France at Port Vendres, he intends to follow Sylvain Dornon, the walker on stilts, to Moscow. The Baron has already started on his bicycle, and intends to reach his native land *via* Marseilles, Milan, Vienna and Warsaw.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

YESTERDAY'S sitting, which lasted about three hours, was taken up by Mr. Frere's examination of the girl Navazbai, but very little of any importance was elicited from her beyond what she stated in her first examination by Mr. Craigie last week. There were one or two points, however, to which special reference might be made. Mr. Frere put one or two pointed questions to her at the outset regarding the two Mahomedans who were supposed to accompany the Parsee Aslajee. They appeared to her, she said, like Khojahs, and were young men, but a minute description of them she could not give, which might have appeared strange, considering how detailed an account she was able to give of the Parsee, even to his woollen-wrought slippers. Then regarding the havildar Atmaram, who is said to have spoken to the deceased Parsee ladies shortly after their reaching the top of the Tower, she could say nothing. She did not see him, she said—another rather curious point in the evidence, for one would have imagined from her examination by Mr. Craigie, she had carefully observed all the movements of the Parsee ladies until they finally disappeared round the Tower followed by Aslajee. She only heard Atmaram call, she said, from below to some people upstairs to come down. As to Aslajee's first movements on the Tower, when he appeared to be following Buchoobai and Pherozbai on their walk round the Tower, she could not tell whether the girls were trying to avoid him or not, although she thought they knew they were being followed, but she gave no reason for thinking so. Then, coming to the return of the ladies to the top of the Tower, when they appeared so excited, Mr. Frere managed to get a more minute description of their appearance than the witness gave in her first examination. She told how the *sarees* were all loose, exposing the trousers, and how Buchoobai and Pherozbai were endeavouring to hold their *sarees* up, and in order to do so, on coming up the last steep step of about a foot-and-a-half, they used their elbows in climbing instead of their hands. She then repeated her statement as to Pherozbai saying to her companion, "There are Parsee children here ; come here" ; and then she added something to her previous statement, saying that the stout lady, meaning Buchoobai, called out something like "*Marrerai, marrerai*!" an exclamation of danger, meaning "may be die ! may be die !" She then thought the Parsee Aslajee had something to do with the ladies' fright. The witness then described as she had done before, how she and her companions left the Tower, and how she came to make the statement to Mr. Craigie in his office. The following is a detailed account of yesterday's proceedings :—

The proceedings opened with Mr. Frere's examination of the girl Nawazbai, whose examination-in-chief concluded the last sitting.

Mr. Frere : You remember the statement you made to Mr. Craigie ?—Yes.

Do you remember stating that the women you saw on the Tower were Phurboo women ?—I did not state they were Phurboo women, but of the oilman caste.

Do you know the difference between the two ?—Yes.

You told us that the Parsee and the Mahomedans came together ?—Yes, the two Mahomedans and the Parsee came up quite close together.

Did you see no Hindu men about the same time come up ?—No. They were Mahomedans. I did not see any Hindu along with the Parsee.

Did you see any Hindu men at all on the Tower before the first time the Parsee came down ?—I only saw Mahomedans.

These two Mahomedans whom you said you saw with the Parsee ; can you give me any description. First of all can you give me any idea of their age ? No. —I cannot describe them.

Were they old or young men ?—I only saw them for a moment, and cannot describe them.

Did either have hair on his face ?—I cannot tell.

Just as we were waiting to hear the half-hour chime the Parsee ladies came up again.

You say their clothes were disarranged. How were their *sarees*? We will take Buchoobai first?—Buchoobai's *saree* was off her shoulder, and she was holding it at her waist.

Below her waist was it all right?—It was rolled up in such a way that I could not tell whether she had it on or not.

Was it rolled up in such a way that it would have remained there, or was it held only on the hand?—The *saree* was wound round her body like a sheet, and she was holding at her waist in her hands.

And you saw her trousers?—Yes.

Were they all exposed to her waist?—Yes, I could see the whole of the trousers, except where the hands clasped the waist.

Then none of the *saree* was hanging below her waist?—No.

Pherozbai, the thin one, was she in the same condition or was there a difference?—Her *saree* was all in front, and she was holding it up.

Did any of her *sarees* come below the waist? None came below the waist.

And you could see the whole of her trousers up to her waist?—Yes, the *saree* covered no portion of the trousers.

Did they remain in that condition from the time you first saw them until they went to the opposite side of the Tower?—Yes.

Did they not attempt to adjust their dress?—The Parsee came up so soon that they had no time to do so. The time was not sufficient for them to adjust their dress.

Did you see them getting up from the stairs on to the balcony? You know there is a big step of about one foot and a half?—Yes, I saw them come up from the steps.

How did they get up; were they holding their *sarees* in the same way when they came up?—Yes, they were holding their *sarees* as they came up.

Did they not use their hands to get up?—They did not use their hands.

If you saw the position of the hands show me what they did?—They used their elbows in getting up.

Where were you standing when you first heard them say: "There are Parsee children here, come here?"—Just at the head of the staircase.

Did they say it in such a way that they were frightened and were coming towards you for protection?—They seemed to be frightened, and I thought they may have fallen.

You did not move until they passed by you?—No, I did not move from the place where I was standing.

Which of the Parsee ladies said: "Here are Parsee children?"—It was Pherozbai, the slender and fair one.

She then came and stood by until the Parsee came up?—They stood by until the Parsee came up which was a short time. Immediately after the Parsee came they went away.

Which way did they go?—They passed by on the eastern side from which you can see the steamers in the harbour.

Did they go quickly?—Yes.

Did the Parsee go the same way by you?—Yes.

Was he going the same pace?—He was going at a slower pace.

How far were they in front of the Parsee?—They were about two or three yards.

Did the Parsee appear to be anxious to overtake them?—I could not say that.

Did you notice anything particular about the trousers of either of them?—Pherozbai's trousers were torn on the inner side.

On which leg?—I could not say.

You know the difference between your right hand and your left?—Yes.

Well, picture it to yourself?—I don't remember which leg it was.

Did you hear the Parsee ladies say anything at all?—The stout lady Buchoobai said *murere, murere*.

The Coroner: That is an exclamation of danger which means life is in danger.

Were both ladies near when the Parsee was coming up?—Yes.

Did they appear more alarmed when they saw his coming?—Yes, they appeared more alarmed when they saw the Parsee.

Before the Parsee had got on to the balcony did the Parsee ladies go away?—As soon as they saw him come up they moved off saying *murere*.

Did this not alarm you, did it not strike you as something peculiar?—I thought something had happened.

But I want to know the impression on your mind. I want to know whether the circumstance made any impression on your mind or whether it was a blank.

After some difficulty witness said: "I saw them go [illegible]

Did it not strike you that the Parsee was in some way connected with what had happened?—I thought the Parsee had some concern with it.

Did you immediately dismiss the matter from your mind? Did it not strike you to go after them and see what would happen?—It did not strike me to go after them, and see what was the matter.

You did not see the Parsee ladies again on the top of the Tower?—No.

After you described the Parsee go round the Tower after the ladies tell me what you did, as accurately as you can?—We remained to hear the chime of half-past three.

How long after was it before the Parsee came back?—The Parsee came back a little after it chimed half-past three.

You told us that you saw the Parsee run back with his turban in his hand whilst the clock was chiming?—No, it was a little after.

Then that is an incorrect statement it was after?—The chiming had just stopped, but the sound was still vibrating when the Parsee went down.

Are you correct in that statement?—While the clock was chiming the Parsee went down.

I want to know what she thinks now, notwithstanding what she stated at her last examination?—What I said first was correct, whilst the clock was chiming.

You said the Parsee was in a hurry when he was going down?—Yes.

Did you observe him accurately and do you remember now how he went down?—Yes, I observed him accurately.

And where did you first catch as glimpse of him?—When he first came into my view he was just coming out of the narrow passage into the broad. He was running.

How was he holding his hat?—In one hand he had his turban and the other his coat.

In which hand had he his hat?—I cannot say.

Did he put his hat on before he went down?—As far I could see he did not put it on.

Can you tell me why you did not mention anything about the Parsee having his hat in his hand when you made your statement to Mr. Craigie?—Because I was not asked the question about the turban.

Can you tell me when you first mentioned to anyone about the Parsee having his hat in his hand and his coat unbuttoned?—In this Court I first told it.

Previous to that had you not mentioned to a single person about the Parsee having his hat in his hand and his coat unbuttoned?—I told nobody before.

While you were up there did you hear any cries?—No.

In your answer to Mr. Craigie to that question you said the wind was strong. In which direction was it blowing?—From the sea.

Tell me as accurately as you can what you did after the Parsee left?—After he went down I tried to distinguish my house, but I could not make it out, and then talked about going down.

How long were you trying to make out your house?—Three or four minutes.

How did you go down, did you look into the rooms or go straight?—We went right down without stopping.

Quickly or slowly?—Slowly.

How long did it take you?—It must have taken some little time.

Was it five minutes?—More than that.

Where did you meet the people coming up?—We met several people, one or two soon after we left the top, and some lower down.

Did it not strike you to go and see what had happened to the Parsee ladies when you saw the Parsee running by with his *puggree* off?—No, I did not think of as certaining what had become of them.

When you got down you say you met a Parsee with bare feet outside, was there any one near the bodies of the Parsee ladies when you first got down except that Parsee?—When we got down, there was no one near the bodies of the ladies, the bare-footed Parsee was coming.

During the whole of the time from the Parsee following the ladies down to the Parsee going down for the last time did you not see any one else on the Tower?—No.

Did you not see an old Mahomedan, a Mahomedan boy, and a Bania?—I don't recollect seeing any one else there.

And in your statement to Mr. Craigie you said there was no one else there?—Yes.

The statement, I think, I am correct in saying, Mr. Craigie, was made on the 1st May.

Mr. Craigie: Yes.

Mr. Frere to Witness: Did you see these three persons on the Tower, the two Mahomedans and the Bania?—I do not recognise them, I did not see them either on the top balcony or on any other part of the premises.

When you went home you say you went upstairs to sleep: when did you first mention to anyone about the Parsee ladies having fallen?—That day at the time of lamplight I told my mother.

Will you tell me when you first mentioned having seen the Parsee Manockjee up the Tower?—At the office of Mr. Craigie.

Up to that time had you not mentioned anything about the Parsee following the Parsee girls?—I mentioned the matter to nobody until I told it to Mr. Craigie.

Had you been asked any questions about the matter by any one?—There was a death in my house and no one asked me at the time, but afterwards about seven or eight days there was a talk that there were some Parsee children on the Tower at the time of the occurrence, and I said that I was one of them.

What happened then?—About seven o'clock on that evening on the return of my father he was told that I had been at the Tower at the time of the fall, and he said he would see in the morning about it.

What happened in the morning?—The next day about 11 a.m. my father sent me and my uncle, named Jehangir, to the office of Mr. Craigie.

Up to that time did your father not know you had been on the Tower?—My father did not know up to the time of that meeting.

Did any one know?—My grandmother knew.

Was your father in the house between the day the ladies were killed and the time you mentioned the matter?—My father lived in the house the whole while.

Did you tell your mother that you saw the dead bodies lying below after you came out of the Tower?—Yes.

Were no questions put to you about the matter before you went to Mr. Craigie's office?—Nobody asked.

Then did you give any information before you went to the office of Mr. Craigie?—I made no statement.

Up to the time you first mentioned this to your father had not this matter been talked about in your house?—There was not much talk as my grandmother was very ill.

When did your grandmother die?—Four days after the fall.

Are you related to any way with the deceased?—No.

Are they acquainted?—No.

You did not mention to Mr. Craigie about your standing on the parapet wall to see your house?—I don't recollect.

Were you questioned before you went to Mr. Craigie's office by your uncle Shapurjee Adurjee Mistry?—He asked me about the fall.

A Juror: You say the Parsee's coat was unbuttoned when he went down?—Yes.

Was it buttoned when you first saw him?—Yes.

Could you see his jacket?—Yes, it was of cotton print, but I could see no tear in it.

Did you see whether the Parsee looked towards you?—I cannot say whether he looked at us.

Mr. Frere: That may be guessed at from the attitude of the man, and the position he had taken up.

The boy Ardasir was next called.

The Foreman asked how late the examination would last.

Mr. Frere said it would not be so long as that of the girl, but that it would take about an hour.

The Coroner remarked that, in the case of the children, it was not desirable to keep them there till a late hour.

The Foreman thought they had better adjourn.

The Coroner said it was optional with the jury to adjourn when they pleased, even before the cross-examination of a witness was finished.

Mr. Craigie remarked to Mr. Frere that if the cross-examination of the boy was commenced that day, it would be desirable to finish it that evening.

The enquiry was thereupon adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

ENGLAND AND ITALY IN AFRICA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on May 6, containing the Protocols between the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and of his Majesty the King of Italy, for the demarcation of their respective spheres of influence in East Africa as follows:—

I. The line of demarcation in Eastern Africa between the spheres of influence respectively reserved to Great Britain and Italy shall follow from the sea the mid-channel (thalweg) of the River Juba up to latitude 6 deg. north, Kismayu with its territory on the right bank of the river thus remaining to England. The line shall then follow the 6th paralled of north latitude up to the meridian 35 deg. east of Greenwich, which it will follow up to the Blue Nile.

II. If future explorations should hereafter show latitude and the 35th deg. of longitude east of Greenwich, may, by common agreement be amended in its details in accordance with the hydrographic and orographic conditions of the country.

III. In the station of Kismayu and its territory there shall be equality of treatment between the subjects and protected persons of the two countries, in all that relates to their persons, their goods, or to the exercise of any kind of commerce and industry.

Done at Rome in duplicate, the 24th of March, 1891.

(L.S.) DUFFERIN AND AVA.
(L.S.) RUDINI.

Being desirous of completing, towards the north as far as the Red Sea, the demarcation of the respective spheres of influence of England and Italy, which the two Parties have already agreed on by the Protocol of the 24th of March last, from the mouth of the Juba in the Indian Ocean to the intersection of 35 deg. east longitude Greenwich with the Blue Nile, the undersigned have agreed as follows:—

I. The sphere of influence reseved to Italy is bounded, on the north and on the west by a line drawn from Ras Kasar on the Red Sea to the point of intersection of the 17th paralled, north, with the 37th meridian, east, Greenwich. The line, having followed that meridian to 16 deg. 30 min. north latitude, is drawn from that point in a straight line to Sabderat, leaving that village to the east. From that village the line is drawn southward to a point on the Gash twenty English miles above Kassala, and rejoins the Atbara at the point indicated as being a ford on the Map of Werner Munzinger "Originalkarte von Nord Abessinien und den Landern am Mareb, Barca, und Anseba, de 1064" (Gotha, Justus Perthes), and situated at 14 deg. 52 min. north latitude. The line then ascends the Atbara to the confluence of the Kor Kakamot (Hahamot), whence it follows a westerly direction till it meets the Kor Lemsen, which it descends to its confluence with the Rahad. Finally the line, having followed the Rahad for the short distance between the confluence of the Kor Lemsetn and the intersection of 35 deg. east longitude, Greenwich identifies itself in a southerly direction with that meridian, until it meets the Blue Nile, saving ulterior amendment of details, according to the hydographhic and orographic conditions of the country.

II. The Italian Government shall be at liberty, in case of being obliged to do so by the necessities of the military situation, to occupy Kassala and the adjoining country as far as the Atbara. Such occupation shall in no case extend to the north nor to the north-east of the following line:—

From the right bank of the Atbara, in front of Gos Rojeb, the line is drawn in an easterly direction to the intersection of the 36th meridian, east. Greenwhich; thence, turning to the south-east, it passes three miles to the south of the points marked Filik and Metkinab the abovementioned map of Werner Munzinger, and joins the line mentioned in Article I., twenty-five English miles north of Sabderat measured along the said line.

It is, nevertheless, agreed between the two Governments that any temporary military occupation of the additional territory specified in this Article shall not abrogate the rights of the Egyptian Government over the said territory, but that these rights shall only remain in suspense until the Egyptian Government shall be in a position to reoccupy the district in question up to the line indicated in Article I. of this Protocol, and there to maintain order and tranquillity.

III. The Italian Government engages not to construct on the Atbara, in view of irrigation, any work which might sensibly modify its flow into the Nile.

IV. Italy shall have, for her subjects and protected persons, as well as for their goods, free passage without duty on the roads between Metemma and Kassala, touching successfully El Affareh, Doka, Suk-Abu-Sin (Ghedaref), and the Atbara.

Done at Rome, in duplicate, this 15th of April, 1891.

(L.S.) DUFFERIN AND AVA.
(L.S.) RUDINI.

THE Judges are getting into an atmosphere of public discussion which promises future storms says the *Law Times*. The introduction of the Jackson case to the House of Lords, and the defence of that judgment by Lord Halsbury and Lord Esher, has been followed by a two-column disquisition by Lord Shand, and there would seem to be no limit to further controversy. One thing which is wholly unintelligible is, that, in view of the course adopted by magistrates throughtout the country, the opinions expressed by Judge Warran in Ireland and Mr. Justice Jeune in England, the Attorney General should bring himself to say in the House of Commons that no change in the marriage laws is required. We doubt whether any member of the profession agrees with him.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the overland mails of the 8th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr N G Waits	Dr Surg Genl Walsh
Dr and Mrs Blunt	2nd Lieut C H Seton
Mr W E Brown	" Stephens
2nd Lieut I M Groves	" Bradshaw
Mr H Gray	Rev R Windsor
2nd Lieut Brinkley	Mrs Charles
Sergt Maj and Mrs Lethford	Mr Gray
Dy Surg Genl Warren	Surg-Major T Johnston

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Cotgrave

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C F Burke	Mr Cowell
Mr A L Beaumont	Miss Bradenburgur
Maj H P Young	Mr Oram
Mr H P Gould	

FROM ADEN.

Madame F L D'Almeida Salina	Mr I L de Faria Pimental
	Mr H A de Carvalho
Mr P S V Fitzgerald	Mr Vithoba, wife, sister, and
Mr V H da Costa Compos	child
Mr F de Paulo Lait D'Souza	Mr Parsons
Noronha	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Yesterday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Derby as Chancellor of London University in the room of the late Lord Granville.

The Prince of Wales formally inaugurated the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea on Saturday, the ceremony being witnessed by a large and highly representative assemblage. The contents of the Exhibition illustrate the development of the Navy from its earliest history down to the present time.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale presided at a dinner given on Monday night at the Hotel Metropole in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women in South London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Cross, in answer to a question, stated that all the facts connected with the Manipur disaster were not yet known, but he did not believe that the Senaputty was summoned to the Durbar for the purpose of being arrested. On Monday evening, on the order for going into Committee on the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill, Lord Kimberley moved that the Bill should not be proceeded with until a reasonable time had been given for colonial legislation. Lord Herschell and Lord Dunraven supported this proposal; but it was strongly opposed by Lord Knutsford and Lord Salisbury, on the ground that the fishing season being close at hand, further delay in obtaining the necessary power for preventing collisions between the French and English fishermen would be very dangerous. Lord Kimberly's motion was rejected on a division by 113 to 30, and the Bill afterwards passed through Committee. On Tuesday several Bills were advanced a stage. Yesterday being Ascension Day the House did not sit.

In the House of Commons on Friday nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied with the Irish Land Purchase Bill in Committee, clause 4, after the rejection of various amendments, being carried on a division by 132 to 77. On Monday the Irish Land Bill was further considered in Committee, clause 5, providing for the creation of a tenant's insurance fund, raising lengthened discussion, and various amendments moved by Mr. J. Morley and others were rejected by large majorities. On Tuesday a Bill was brought in by Sir H. James and read a first time for enabling members of the House to resign their seats. Clause 5 of the Irish Land Bill was debated for the rest of the sitting: and on Wednesday its discussion was again resumed and had not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Last night the new writ for the Strand Division of Westminister, consequent on Mr. W. H. Smith's acceptance of the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, was ordered to be issued; and the Irish Land Bill was further considered in Committee.

POLITICAL.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, in the room of the late Lord Granville.

The Right Hon. Sir Montague Smith, formerly a memeber of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, died on Sunday at his residence in Parklane, aged 84 years.

The usual annual banquet on the openining of the Royal Acedemy's Exhibition of Pictures was given on Saturday at Burlinghton House, Sir F. Leighton presiding. In the absence of the Premier from indisposition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers."

A fire broke out on Tuesday forenoon at the brewery of Messrs. Courage and Co., Shad Thames, Bermondsey, and the premises, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the firemen operating both on shore and from the river were completely wrecked.

Several labour demonstrations have been held this week in London and have passed off quietly. The most important of these was the gathering in Hyde Park of the combined trades on Sunday to promote the eight hours movement.

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on Tuesday commenced an official tour in the southern and western counties of Ireland, and is being everywhere very favourably received by the people.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting at Newbridge, county Kildare, on Sunday. He charged Mr. Gladstone with breaking up the Nationalist party for the time being, but confidently predicted the ultimate success of the Irish cause if English dictation were firmly resisted.

COLONIAL.

In the debate in the newly-elected Chamber at Ottawa, on the address in reply to the Governor-General's speech, the Opposition leaders opened an animated attack upon the Ministry, but they afterwards abandoned their intention to propose an amendment.

The Session of the Newfoundland Legislature is to be prolonged in order to allow a Bill recommended by the delegates now in England to be brought in for temporarily enforcing the *modus vivendi* and the treaties with France.

Admiral Watson has, it is stated, received orders to hold the British squadron now in North American waters in readiness to proceed to Newfoundland should necessity arise.

Sir H. Parkes and Mr. Playford, the Premiers of New South Wales and South Australia, are now both at Melbourne, conferring with the Victorian Government on the subject of federation, and a complete agreement is confidently anticipated.

Severe fighting has recently taken place in Pondoland between the native chiefs.

Preparations are being made at the Cape for sending troops to Bechuanaland, and the intended departure of the Yorkshire Regiment for Natal has in consequence been countermanded.

The news of the evacuation of Massi Kesse by the British South Africa Company is confirmed at Lisbon, where it gives great satisfaction.

FOREIGN.

The May labour demonstrations on the Continent have in many places been marked by deplorable incidents. In several populous centres, where Socialist and Anarchist elements are most rife, conflicts occured between the mob and the military and police forces, resulting in loss of life and serious bodily injuries to both sides. The manifestations of disorder in Paris were repressed by the arrest of as many as 350 persons, while at Lyons, Marseilles, Fourmies, and some other French towns riots, attended with bloodshed, broke out, which were not very easily quelled.

An exciting debate took place in the French Chamber on Monday upon the May Day disturbances, and especially the lamentable occurrences at Fourmies. A demand for a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter was resisted by the Government and rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The New Orleans grand jury have returned a presentment inidcting six persons for alleged bribery of the jury in the Hennessy murder trial, but the leaders of the mob who lynched the Italian prisoners escape indictment.

It is reported from Chili that President Balmaceda is seeking the good offices of France, Brazil, and the United States in order to arrive at an arrangement with the Parlimentary party. The Presidential troops are stated to be retreating from the Province of Atacama.

The expulsion of the Jews from Moscow is alleged at St. Petersburg to have been suddenly suspended.

OBITUARY.—Brig.-Surg. E. Selous, Ben. Ret; Col. A. Pullan, B.S.C.; Capt. G. A. F. Hervey, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. G. C. Fraser, Mad. Ret.; Dr. Magee; Earl of Powis: Lord J. E. Sholto Douglas; Sir Montague Smith; Col H. G. Deedes; the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D.; Mr. L. M. Aspland, Q.C., LL.D.; Mr. Barry Sulivan; Ferdinand Gregrovius; Lady Wilmot; Mrs. Sandwith.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, May 1, the Marquis of Ripon said: I wish to ask the noble lord the Secretary for India a question of which he has received private notice. Can the noble lord inform the House whether there is any foundation for the statement appearing in some of the newspapers that it was intended to summon the Maharajah of Manipur and other native princes to a durbar at Manipur, and then at that durbar, or afterwards, to arrest them? If such a statement represents the facts correctly, I should like to know whether that proceeding had the authority of the Government of India. I need not point out the impotrant bearing of the question, but I must express my feeling that it is incredible, from my acquaintance with Mr. Quinton's character, that he should have had any hand in such an unworthy proceeding. Viscount Cross: In answer to the question of the noble marquis I have only to state that my information does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever contemplated the summoning of the Senaputty to a durbar for the pupose of arresting him. If that had been done, I should have been very much surprised. As to the actual facts, it is imposible for us at present to make any statement, because the Viceroy has not yet had an opportunity of obtaining all the information necessary. In the meantime I do not think it would be right to present papers in an incomplete state; but I am expecting further details, and as soon as the papers are complete they shall be laid on the table.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 1, Mr. Webb asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to a correspondence between the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company and the China Navigation Company on the one side, and the Government of Hongkong on the other side, in which the companies complain that opium had been smuggled, or been attempted to be smuggled, from Hongkong to China in their vessels without their knowledge, but with the connivance and for the profit of the opium farmer at Hongkong. Baron H. de Worms: My attention has not been called to any such correspondence as is referred to by the hon. member, but the Secretary of State has every reason to believe that the Government of Hongkong already enforces such measures as appear to be practicable for the prevention of smuggling. A report will, however, be called for from the Governor on the subject.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

The same day Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to letters which appeared in the *Times* on the 29th ult., from Mrs. Grimwood and Lieut. Albert Wood concerning the way in which the massacre at Manipur commenced; if he could inform the House whether the statement in regard to the attempt to capture the Jubraj was true; and whether the agent was authorised, and, if so, by whom, to capture the Jubraj, and the reasons which prompted such attempt.

Mr. D. Crawford, at the same time, asked whether the Under-Secretary would lay on the table the instructions given to Mr. Quinton as the head of the expedition.

Sir I. Gorst replied in terms identical with the answer made in the House of Lords by Viscount Cross.

Mr. Cremer wished to know whether an attempt was made by the agent to capture the Jubraj, if so on whose authority that attempt was made; whether he received instructions from anyone, or acted solely on his own responsibility.

Sir J. Gorst thought the hon. member must see that his noble friend the Secretary of State was not at present able to answer that question, inasmuch as the officers of the expedition had been unfortunately killed, and any official records of the nature referred to in the question were probably destroyed. Despatches were on their way, which should arrive in the course of Monday next, and on the receipt of those despatches papers would, he had no doubt, be laid on the table.

Mr. Cremer gave notice that he would repeat the question.

On Monday, May 4, Mr. Crawford asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would lay upon the table the instructions given to Mr. Quinton for the expedition to Manipur. Sir J. Gorst said that the text of the instructions given to Mr. Quinton would be laid upon the table as soon as the despatches were printed. Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the papers relating to the Manipur expedition which he had promised to present to the House would include, not only such instructions as might have been given to Mr. Quinton by the Government of India, but all communications which had passed between the India Office here and the Government of India upon which had passed between the India Office and the Government of India upon the subject would also be included in the papers presented to Parliament.

Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he could now state whether an attempt was made, or intended to be made, by the Chief Commissioner, to capture the Jubraj at Manipur in case he attended the durbar to which he had been invited, and whether such attempt was the cause of the massacre which followed; whether the Chief Commissioner ordered the attempt on his own authority, or if he received his authority from the Indian Government; whether any record had been kept of the exact orders which the Chief Commissioner received; and when the Government would lay before Parliament a complete copy of such orders. Sir J. Gorst: I have been directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State to answer this question as follows:—The best answer I can give to the question is to say that I have just laid on the table all the despatches relating to Manipur, and that they will be printed and circulated as speedily as possible. The Secretary of State has only been waiting for a despatch by the last mail which arrived this morning.

Mr. Cremer: Am I to understand the right hon. gentleman to state to the House that he is not in a position to express any opinion upon or to give any definite answer to the questions I have put?

Sir J. Gorst: I can only give the answers in this House as I am directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State for India. I have given the answer he directed me to give. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cremer: I give notice that I will repeat the question until I get an answer.

On Tuesday (May 7) Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent reports on the Manipur disaster, whether he could inform the House how it came to happen that a very small military expedition, consisting of less than 500 native soldiers, was sent on an enterprise having for its object the dethronement of the ruler of the neighbouring state, without apparently any proper military supervision or any responsible estimate being formed as to the resistance to be expected and the hostile force to be encountered; the adequacy or otherwise of the very small military force sent; and the provision of a proper reserve of ammunition for the two different descriptions of rifles employed; whether the district and station from which this military force started was under the immediate military supervision of any superior military officer, and so, of whom? and what steps the Government of India proposed to take for insuring proper military control in military matters, so as, if possible, to avert similar disaster to our arms in future? Sir J. Gorst: In answer to the several paragraphs of the hon. member's question I have to say—(1) Full reports on the subject have not yet been received; (2) the station is in the Assam district, under the command of Brigadier-General Collett; (3) the Secretary of State has not heard of any special steps being taken by the Government of India.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Monday, May 4, Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary for India what were the railways for which the Secretary of State had given or offered a guarantee, and what was the amount and duration of the guarantee in each of such cases; and whether, in cases in which a concession had been given, any deposit or security had been exacted to bind the applicants, or whether in any cases concessions had been given which left the concessionaires free to take them up if they found they could raise the money so as to make a profit for themselves, or to throw them up if they could not. Sir J. Gorst: A proposed company for making a railway from Chittagong to Assam is the only one to which such a guarantee has been offered. The Secretary of State does not think it would be fair to the promoters of that company to promulgate the terms of that guarantee in reply to the question of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Among the Parliamentary papers of the week is a copy of correspondence relating to the disturbances in the native State of Cambay on September last. It contains a letter, dated November 19, 1890, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with seven enclosures; and a despatch, dated January 8, 1891, from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India, confirming the appointment of Major W. P. Kennedy to supervise the administration of the State. The return was called for by Mr. Bart.

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AFFAIRS IN MANIPUR.

Sir W. W. Hunter, writing to the *Times*, says:—

SIR,—When the telegraphic account of Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statement appeared last week, it was at once perceived that it contained expressions inconsistent alike with facts mentioned in private letters written from Mr. Quinton's camp before the disaster and with Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Gurdon's official report to the Viceroy after that deplorable event. As, however, it was then hoped that this week's mail might bring despatches which would place the circumstances in their true light, it was not thought needful to publicly criticise an account given by a lady who had just emerged from so terrible an ordeal, and who had herself drunk so deeply of the cup of sorrow. It is now understood, however, that some time may still elapse before a complete and an authoritative narrative of the transactions at Manipore can reach England. It has, therefore, been determined, in justice to the memory of the murdered Chief Commissioner of Assam, to make the following statement. I have drawn it up from notes supplied for the purpose by one of Mr. Quinton's family, who was in the fullest corsespondence with him up to the mail before his death. They have been forwarded to me by a late member of Lord Lansdowne's Government, who writes that, had he "not been a member of the Government under whose orders Quinton went to Manipore, and therefore bound to leave it to" his "colleagues to give the full explanation which they will doubtless furnish in due season," he would have written to you himself.

Four serious charges have been insinuated against Mr. Quinton, on the strength of the telegraphic account said to have been given by Mrs. Grimwood. First, that the whole expedition was planned by Mr. Quinton in overweening confidence. Second, that he abstained from seeking information and counsel as to the actual state of Manipore. Third, that he planned a treacherous arrest of the Senaputty. Fourth, that, going out to parley with the enemy he acted on his own bad judgment and against the advice of the local Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood.

First.—Mr. Quinton went to Manipore under the orders of the Government of India, and with instructions to carry out a specified policy.

Second.—So far from not seeking information and counsel about the condition of Manipore, Mr. Quinton was not content even with the full written accounts which he had received, but, before entering Manipore, despatched an Assistant Commissioner to make further and special inquires. I quote from the notes supplied to me, without, of course, being able to verify their statements. "Mr. Gurdon was sent on ahead to Manipore to find out every particular as to the chances of resistence, and the feeling of the Jobraj and other Princes, and all the necessary information." On March 19 Mr. Quinton wrote from his camp, on his way to Manipore, that Mr. Gurdon had come with the information required. That information was such as to lead him to suspect there might be some resistance, but resistance of a kind which his escort and troops would be easily able to cope with. Mr. Quinton took every care to learn the facts and he acted after a consideration of the alleged facts as officially reported to him.

Third.—As to the supposed plot to treacherouly seize the Senaputty, I can only quote Mr. Gurdon's official report to the Viceroy, telegraphed by Lord Lansdowne on April 18. The Princes having failed to attend the durbars, Mr. Quinton "sent a written ultimatum to the Regent warning him that unless the Senaputti was surrendered he would be arrested." This does not settle the point; but it is the only clear official evidence which we yet have in regard to it, and it is of a nature that may well make us pause before accepting Mrs. Grimwood's statements. "I must express my feeling that it is incredible," said Lord Ripon in the House of Lords on Friday, "from my acquaintance with Mr. Quinton's character, that he should have had any hand in such an unworthy proceeding." "My information," rejoined Lord Cross, "does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever contemplated the summoning of the Senaputty to a durbar for the purpose of arresting him. If that had been done I should have been very much surprised."

Fourth.—The final charge against Mr. Quinton, made on the strength of Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statements, is that he went forth to parley with the enemy in opposition to the advice of the local Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood. On this [illegible] Gurdon's official narrative, as telegraphed Grimwood, if correctly reported, was not aware of the facts. "In the evening, during a truce, while Quinton was negotiating with the Regent, Senaputty sent a messenger inviting Quinton to meet him. After some hesitation Quinton, on the advice of Grimwood, went to the main gate." Further comment is superfluous and would be cruel. The foregoing facts are sufficient, I hope, to lead the public to suspend any judgment adverse to Mr. Quinton until the promised despatches from the Government of India reach this country. Those despatches will, I feel confident, throw a very different light on the transactions at Manipore from that derived from the alleged statements of the afflicted lady who escaped the massacre, and whose husband perished in it. I sat side by side with Mr. Quinton in the Viceroy's Legislative Council during four years, and knew him in public and private life as few men had opportunities of knowing him. He was an experienced, cautious, high-minded man, without any special gift of the initiative, and apt to lean on the judgment of others rather than to assert his own. The miserable lie telegraphed, on the authority of the two fugitive Goorkha soldiers, that Mr. Quinton had ordered a *sauve qui peut*, was scarcely less opposed to all that was known of his character than the charges of overweening confidence and blind disregard of advice which have now been built of Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statements. The *sauve qui peut* story is now known to be a lie, and, unless Mr. Quinton's whole nature changed miraculously during the last week of his life, the present charges will, I believe, be found to arise either out of an incorrect report of what Mrs. Grimwood really said, or from the disordered state of that lady's memory as to the circumstances just before the heart-rending bereavement which she has suffered.

Oxford, May 4.

In reference to Sir W. W. Hunter's letter, "W." writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

Sir,—May I point out that Sir William Hunter, in the letter you quoted to-day, has entirely misapprehended the information at present available in regard to the catastrophe at Manipur? In his endeavour to defend the memory of the late Mr. Quinton, he has made unwarrantable imputations against the accuracy of a lady who during those terrible scenes displayed singular presence of mind together with true womanly tenderness, and whose narrative of what happened is still the best and most coherent account that has yet been given us. Sir William Hunter says that four serious charges have been insinuated against Mr. Quinton, leaving it to be inferred that the insinuations originate from Mrs. Grimwood. The first charge is not made by Mrs Grimwood or by any one else. No one ever imagined that Mr Quinton "planned the whole expedition in overweening self-confidence." Mrs. Grimwood expressly says that the Government of India had decided what was to be done. See her letter published in the *Times* of April 29. The second charge, Sir William Hunter says, is that Mr. Quinton abstained from seeking information *and counsel* as to the actual state of Manipore. This, again, is misleading. From Mrs. Grimwood's letter it appears that the Chief Commissioner acted without consulting the Resident; and this exactly tallies with all Sir W. Hunter can say in Mr. Quinton's defence. An Assistant Commissioner was sent indeed to collect information; and, according to the telegram published yesterday, he closely questioned Mr. Grimwood, but he did not take counsel with him. "They kept us in the dark." Mrs. Grimwood writes, "as to their real reasons for coming until they arrived." The third charge that Mr. Quinton planned a treacherous arrest of the Senaputty, may well be left till we learn how far the Government of India is responsible for this design.

The fourth charge, according to Sir W. Hunter, is that in going out to parley the Chief Commissioner acted against Mr. Grimwood's advice. In reply to this, Sir W. Hunter quotes the following passage from Lieutenant Gurdon's report:—"In the evening, during a truce, while Quinton was negotiating with the Regent, Senapputty sent a messenger inviting Quinton to meet him. After some hesitation, Quinton, on the advice of Grimwood, went to the main gate." Sir W. Hunter merely adds, "Further comment is superfluous and would be cruel." He omits to say that before this the Resident urged that the little force should retire to the heights, a mile and a half from the Residency. It was then that the Chief Commissioner, against the Resident's advice, wished to negotiate. I fail to see that Sir W Hunter has in any degree cleared Mr. Quinton of what seems at present to be a too reasonable suspicion: but however this may be I beg to protest against the whole tone and purport of Sir William Hunter's letter. The public has shown no desire to rush to conclusions. All it asks for is facts. It is Sir W. Hunter who is trying to prejudice a conclusion.

May 5.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.

ANYTHING but kindly weather marked the inauguration of the Royal Naval Exhibition, which was formally opened on Saturday (May 2) by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen.

Just at a quarter to twelve the rain, which had been a drizzle, became a deluge, in the midst of which arrived the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. the Duke of Connaught, Major the Duke of Clarence, who wore the uniform of a lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, as his father wore that of Honorary Admiral of the Fleet. The Princess had on a charming costume of olive-green velvet, embroidered on the neck and the skirt with pale-gold. Under a Royal salute, first from the miniature men-of-war and forts on the lake, secondly from the guards of honour, the Marine band playing the National Anthem, the Royal party were conducted to the dais. At this moment the canvas of the marquee, in which a good deal of rain-water had collected, gave way, and bucketsful were precipitated upon the unfortunate people in the front rows, many of the ladies who suffered being attired in light spring costumes. The boys of the Greenwich School having sung a verse of "God save the Queen," an illuminated address was presented; it dealt with the origin, aim, and object of the exhibition.

The Prince received the illuminated address and handed it to Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., who wore over his General's uniform the White Ribbon of the of the Dannebrog order, which curiously contrasted with the many Garter ribbons worn by the Princes. He took from him a paper and read the following reply:—

Lord George Hamilton and Gentlemen,—It gives me much satisfaction to receive the address which you have presented to me, and I fully concur in the expression of your regret at

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN VERNEY, M.P.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, 6th ultimo, before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, Edmund Hope Verney, M.P., surrendered to his recognizances and was indicted for unlawfully aiding and abetting Eugenie Rouillier, on September 15, to commit a certain misdemeanour—namely, attempting to procure Nellie Maude Baskett, under the age of 21, for an immoral purpose without the Queen's dominions, and inciting and procuring Rouillier to commit a similar misdemeanour on September 17. There were other counts containing technical variations of those charges, and other counts charging him with conspiring with Rouillier to procure Nellie Maude Baskett, and with a conspiracy with Rouiller to procure a certain woman not named in the indictment.

The defendant said,—My Lord, I plead "Guilty" to this indictment, with the exception of the first three counts. To those three I plead "Not guilty."

Mr. Poland, Q.C., Mr. C Mathews, and Mr Horace Avory prosecuted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor; Sir Charles Rusell, Q.C., and Mr. Besley appeared for the defence.

Mr. Poland said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the forth count, which charged him with having solicited and incited the woman Rouillier to procure Nellie Maude Baskett. The fifth count charged the same offence, but it had reference to a woman who was not named. The sixth count charged him with conspiring with Rouillier to procure Nellie Maude Baskett. The seventh count charged a conspiracy with Rouillier that she should procure Nellie Maude Baskett. The eighth count charged a conspiracy that Rouillier should attempt to procure Nellie Maude Beskett. The ninth count was the same as the last except that the woman was not named. The defendant having pleaded guilty to those counts, he did not think it necessary to proceed on the other counts. With regard to the third count, both in fact and in law there was a difficulty. Undoubtedly the evidence would not go to show that he endeavoured to procure a woman to become a common prostitute. Therefore, with regard to the third count, there was a difficulty both in law and in fact. With regard to the first two counts there was a technical difficulty. The defendant had, in fact, pleaded guilty to the substance of the charge. Mr. Poland read the section of the Act of Parliament, and said he might briefly remind his Lordship of the facts of the case. The woman with whom the defendant had admitted that he had conspired was tried in this Court, on the 29th of November, before the recorder, and sentence was postponed. On the 17th of December she was sentenced to be imprisoned for a period of four months. It was right that he should call his Lordship's attention to the fact that she, as she herself said at the time of the trial, was 26 years of age, and the jury, who found a verdict of guilty, recommended her to mercy on the ground that in their belief she had been the tool of Wilson and under his influence. Of course, the police used every effort to find out who this Wilson was. First of all a warrant was obtained against Wilson in October, but afterwards the police actually obtained information as to who Wilson undoubtedly was. That was some time in March, and a fresh warrant was obtained for his arrest, and, as his Lordship knew, the defendant afterwards came to this country and surrendered himself, and was taken before the magistrate at Bow-street. There were only two matters to which he himself wished to call his Lordship's attention. The facts fully appeared in the depositions. His Lordship would see from those that the defendant's connexion with this woman, Rouillier, went as far back as the end of 1884 or the beginning of 1885, and at this time he was passing as Wilson. He would especially refer his Lordship to a letter which was undoubtedly in the defendant's handwriting. The letter was dated "Sunday evening," which was no doubt the 14th of September, because it stated, "I had your letter of last Friday" and that fixed the date of the letter. Counsel thought it right to say further that after the return of the girl to London it did not appear that the attempt to have relations with her had been abandoned, because there was a correspondence between Miss Baskett and Rouillier, with regard to her going abroad again—namely to Antwerp. Those letters, which were written by Rouillier, his Lordship would see were of such a character as might have led to Miss Baskett going abroad again. At Rouillier's lodgings, when she was taken into custody, there was a letter found, or, rather, the draft of a letter, in the defendant's handwriting, which went to show that he intended to go to Antwerp, and that there he would have the opportunity of again endeavouring to induce her to give way to his wishes. Those were the facts of this painful case. There was nothing further to say, except, of course, that those conducting this prosecution had but one desire—namely, that the facts should be placed before his Lordship, and that he should deal with the defendant as the interests of justice in his Lordship's opinion might require.

Sir Charles Russell, addressing his Lordship, said,—My Lord, I appear with my friend Mr. Besley on the part of the defendant, Captain Verney, and, as your Lordship may well conceive, I have a duty as painful almost as any I have ever had to discharge in the course of a now long professional life. I have to address to your Lordship a few words on the part of the prisoner, whom I, in common with many hundreds of persons in this country, have known and honoured, who up to the time of the very sad disclosures in this case has borne creditably a name which his father and his forefathers have honourably borne, and who has rendered good and useful public service. My Lord he has pleaded guilty, as my learned friend Mr. Poland has correctly told your Lordship, to the substance of the charge contained in this indictment. Your Lordship will recollect that the principal offence is one that he could not have committed, because the statute aims at the procuring of a woman to have carnal connexion with other persons than the person procuring, and, however reprehensible, morally speaking, that course of conduct might have been, if actuated alone from the gratification of his own appetites, that would not have been an offence known to our law; but he has pleaded guilty in substance to the charge that he has availed himself of the assistance of and concerted with another person with a view to procure a person for his own gratification. I wish to point out to your Lordship how the prisoner has met this charge. It is true that, under the name of Wilson, he did shelter himself, perhaps altogether apart from the idea of his own safety; it is not unnatural that he should do so for the sake of preventing a slur being cast upon his name and bringing anguish to his family. But, my Lord, when it was publicly announced that he was identified with the person Wilson, he did take a course which at least was manly and straightforward, because, as my learned friend, Mr Poland, has correctly said, the information having been laid in March and the warrant having been issued in April, the first public announcement of the fact that there was a warrant against him was made on the 13th of April. He was then abroad with his wife and family, having for some considerable period been suffering from ill-health. Upon the public announcement being made, his relations in this country telegraphed to him, and within three days he telegraphed to the Speaker of the House of Commons that he intended to return to this country. His solicitor, Mr. Wontner, put himself in communication with the authorities at Scotland-yard, intimating to them when the defendant would arrive, and that he would then surrender himself to the warrant. That accordingly was done, and I have before me a letter of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Anderson, dated the 17th of April, and addressed to Mr. Wontner, giving expression to acknowledgments for the information communicated to him. My Lord, the defendant now comes here before your Lordship to meet his fate. He confesses the fault that he has committed; he is, as he must be, prepared to bear the penalty. He acknowledges, to his shame, that he has lost an honourable name, and that, in the future, he has to set himself to endeavour to retrieve that lost name and that lost position. I am not going to say that there are any circumstances in which the offence to which the prisoner has pleaded guilty is not a grave offence. But I may suggest, as I desire to suggest, that it is an offence the gravity of which may vary to a very considerable extent; and there are especially three points in this matter which stand revealed upon the evidence before you in the depositions, which I think your Lordship will rightly consider are proper to be mentioned to you and proper to be borne in mind by you. It is true—he has confessed so much—that he concerted with the woman Rouillier for the procuring of this woman—I mean Baskett—who is now in her 20th year, that she should go to France, and that he met her in France. But it stands confessed by this young woman herself, in the depositions which I have before me, that although he had designed to procure her for his own self-gratification, yet when he found that she was a woman of virtue and unwilling to give in to his desires, he was guilty of no act, not the slightest, of indecency towards her. I read the passage in the depositions—"He made me hold his arm. He put my arm on his. With those exceptions no sort of familiarity was offered to me." I think that is a fact of some significance. The next point which I desire to emphasize is this. In the deposition certain statements are attributed by Miss Baskett to the woman Rouillier in her conversations with her, and in which undoubtedly the woman Rouillier, it must be admitted, was endeavouring to undermine the virtue of this girl. But I wish to point out that, upon the face of the depositions, there is no suggestion that any language of that kind was addressed by Captain Verney to Miss Baskett, or was addressed by Madame Roullier in the presence of Captain Verney: and further, that so far as the depositions disclose—and, of course, they disclose the facts—there were two occasions, two only, upon which Captain Verney was in the exclusive company of Miss Baskett. One occasion was the visit to the Eiffel Tower, and the other the visit to the Hippodrome. It does not appear that on either of these occasions he was in her company secluded, private, and apart from the world. A further and last point I have to mention is this, that when he discovered that she was unwilling to yield to his desires he supplied the money to send her home, and did send her home. That appears, also, from the deposition I have before me, because this young woman says—"Rouillier came back the day before I left. She told me she had got money from Wilson to pay my salary and my fare home." My Lord, those are the three points which I desire to call to your Lordship's attention. She, therefore, does arrive home and she arrives home uninjured and stainless. Now, my Lord, am I not at least entitled to say that if Captain Verney's moral sense had entirely disappeared, if he had allowed his better nature to have been wholly overcome by his morbid passion—is it too much to say that if that had been the condition of things, regarding the position of this young woman, friendless in a foreign country, speaking no language but her own—that if he had been thoroughly abandoned and thoroughly wicked, he could have, if he had desired to resort to reprehensible measures, achieved his object? I have very little more to say. In a case of this kind I need say nothing about witnesses to character. The position of the defendant speaks for that. He was chairman of quarter sessions of the county in which he lived—the county of Anglesey. He resigned that post with the unanimously expressed regret of all who were members of the Court. He has taken part in much useful public work, and sat in the House of Commons. Whatever faults he may have committed in this regard, his life has not been one wholly of selfish indulgence. He has done useful public service. As a lad he joined the Navy. For some 30 years he was in that service, and attained the position which he now holds, but must presently lose, as captain in that service. He served in the Crimean War, he served in the Indian, Mutiny, and he has medals and special recommendation for his zealous service and gallantry. On three occasions—and it could be proved if it were material to your Lordship—at sea he risked his own life to save the life of his fellowman. My Lord, this is the man who has to be dealt with according to the justice of this case. His position is lost, his rank in the Navy has gone, his honoured name has departed from him. My Lord, in such a case he does not wait your Lordship's sentence to suffer punishment. Punishment he suffers now in the humiliation and ignominy of his position, in the shame that he has brought upon honoured names closely connected with him. My Lord, he must put up with this penalty, bear his fate like a man, and look to the future to redeem the past.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith said,—Edmund Hope Verney, you have pleaded guilty to certain counts of this indictment which charge that you, in the month of September last, in conjunction with a woman of the name of Eugenie Rouillier, conspired to procure for your own base and wicked purposes a girl just over the age of 19 years. Fortunately for that girl, enticed as she was by you and Rouillier to leave this country and go to Paris—I say fortunately for that girl her sound strong sense of virtue enabled her to escape that ruin which you had plotted. I have read the depositions in this case, and re-read them, and I must say there are traces on the depositions which might lead to the conclusion that this was not the only case in which you had been implicated in the same way. But that is not what I have got to investigate now. I have to determine what sentence shall be passed upon you. I well know and am keenly alive to the position in which you stand, and to the disastrous results which inevitably must follow by this conviction. I have listened to what your learned counsel has said in your behalf—to the fact that you committed no indecency by act or word when you and Rouillier got her to Paris; but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that it was her own strong sense of duty which prevented you from carrying out what you yourself contemplated. I have now only a duty to perform, and that is to pass upon you the sentence of the Court, which is that you be imprisoned for a term of 12 months.

Sir Charles Russell.—My Lord, I am anxious to say this. A certain statement was attributed by the Frenchwoman Adeline—

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith.—I will take that as not the truth.

Sir C. Russell.—I am obliged to your Lordship.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith.—As to that I shall deal with it in this way. I shall strike it out as not accurate.

Sir C. Russell.—I am obliged to your Lordship. Captain Verney instructs me to say that it is not correct, and I think your Lordship will be of opinion that it is not relevant.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith.—The observations I made were wholly without reference to that.

DEATH OF MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN, whose death at the age of sixty-six occurred on the 6th inst., at Brighton, was an actor scarcely known to the present generation of London playgoers, but in the provincial threatres he enjoyed a popularity which few stars could boast of. In Dublin—and, indeed, in all Irish cities—he stood in public favour second to no rival: and here his visits were not uncommonly welcomed with torchlight processions of students and other special honours. There was a time when he held upon the London stage a very prominent position. Five-and-thirty years ago he was playing at the Haymarket Claude Melnotte to the Pauline of Miss Helen Faucit; and later, at Drury Lane, under the Falconer-Chatterton management, he was engaged for leading characters in Shakespeare's plays; but Mr. Sullivan—though not what is known as a heavy actor—indeed his Hamlet was a highly studied and moderate performance—was decidedly an actor of the old school. He had no sympathy with the free and easy methods which younger rivals have imported even into the stately realm of poetical tragedy; and though he was an earnest student, an effective elocutionist, in possession of a fine voice, and an actor who had the sovereign gift of being able to make his presence felt upon the stage, he was apparently considered by London audiences to be a little out of the prevailing fashions. In 1868 he became manager and leading actor at the Holborn Theatre; in 1876 he fulfilled an engagement at Drury Lane, playing "Richard III." and "Macbeth," and it is significant of his conservative habits in matters of art that he preferred the old stage version of Cibber, and shouted "Off with his head, so much for Buckingham," in the old and approved manner. In 1879 he played Benedick at the Buckstone benefit—his last appearance, we believe, on the London stage. Since then Mr. Sullivan has travelled much and played many parts in the United Kingdom, as well as in America and the Colonies. Nearly three years ago he was stricken down with a painful illness, which he has borne throughtout with patient resignation, and yesterday he passed quietly away in the presence of his entire family.

THE very keen discussion of the Free Trade question at home and abroad in its national, international, and colonial aspects, has raised the question whether the Cobden Club should not hold one of its international Free Trade festivals at Greenwich. The subject has been under consideration at successive meetings of the Committee of the Cobden Club, and under the advice of such good counsellors as Sir Lyon Playfair and Sir Thomas Farrer it has been finally decided that the uncertain advent of the dissolution of Parliament, and the large demands which will be made upon the Club's resources for the circulation of Free Trade leaflets, pamphlets, &c., in the General Election campaign, render it undesirable to hold a Cobden Club dinner this year.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Spectator* the following anecdote illustrative of a dog's "humanity," as a companion story to one recently given by Miss Cobbe:—"The servant-man of one of my friends took a kitten to a pond with the intention of drowning it. His master's dog was with him, and when the kiften was thrown into the water, the dog sprang in and brought it back safely to land. A second time the man threw it in, and again the dog rescued it; and when for the third time the man tried to drown it, the dog, as resolute to save the little helpless life as the man was to destroy it, swan with it to the other side of the pool, running all the way home with it, and safely depositing it before the kitchen fire; and 'ever after' they were inseparable, sharing even the same bed!"

"No one is a fool always; every one is sometimes." You may be very wise, but you are mistaken if you do not use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap, Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS.

THE Commander-in-Chief presided on May 5, at the annual meeting of this institution, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard. There were present Field-Marshall Sir Lintorn Simmons, Gen. Lord Chelmsford, the Rev. J. C. Edghill, Chaplain-General of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Osborn Wilkinson, C.B., Sir Thomas Crawford, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Dawson Scott, R.E., Lieut.-Gen. W. Drysdale, C.B., Gen. George Erskine, C.B., Gen. Sir Edward Hodge, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Edward A. Holdich, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., (Constable of the Tower of London), Gen. F. C. Maisey, Gen. J. A. R. Raines, C.B., Col. the Hon. H. M. Monckton, and Col. E. H. Paske. The secretary, Mr. G. N. Forster, read the annual report, to which a touching and pathetic interest attached, the committee said, inasmuch as it was penned by Gen. Ravenhill, chairman of the committee, who died before the proofs could be revised, and this report was the last service he rendered to the school. The Duke of Cambridge said it appeared to him from the report that the condition of the school was most creditable. The education was all that could be wished or desired. He concurred entirely with the committee in their expression of deep regret at the death of Gen. Ravenhill and Gen. Lefroy. With regard to proposals for altering the bye-laws, so as to admit, on remunerative terms, of ladies other than daughters of the army officers—there being now a ward unoccupied by reason of no applications for admission on the part of those eligible—he thought the action a wise one, seeing that these were critical times in regard to finances, and that the cost of the institution exceeded the subscriptions; but he hoped it would be clearly understood that the objects of the institution would on no account be overlooked, and no advantage given to any paying scholars who might be introduced over the daughters of the members of the military profession. Sir Thomas Crawford moved the adoption of the report; and this was seconded by Gen. Wilkinson and carried. Maj-Gen. Gadsden moved that the following be members of the committee:—Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D., Maj.-Gen. R. N. Dawson-Scott, R.E., Lieut-Gen. W. Drysdale, C.B., Gen. Erskine, C.B., Mr. William Evill, J.P., Gen. Sir John A. Ewart, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. P. R. B. Fielding, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Dawson Greene, Gen. Sir Edward C. Hodge, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Edward A. Holdich, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., and Lieut.-Gen. E. J. Lawder; that the election of Gen. Sir F. Chapman, G.C.B., R.E, as a vice-president and Gen. Sir E. Russell, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gen. W. Drysdale, Maj.-Gen. F. G. Ravenhill, R.A., Lieut.-Col. H. P. Knocker, R.E., and Lieut.-Col. J. Gildea, as members of the governing body should be confirmed and that Mr. T. Greenwood and Mr. H. Dover should be auditors, and thanked for their past services. Major.-Gen. Beville seconded the motion which was adopted. Field-Marshall Sir Linton Simmons then moved the proposed changes in the bye-laws, the first change making eligible for election to the school the daughters of those officers who have served in in her Majesty's Army and Royal Marines, as well as to those serving, and also permitting the governing body to admit other young ladies, whether the daughters of officers or other gentlemen, at a remunerative rate. This will include the daughters of Indian civil servants, and any other gentlemen who would desire to take advantage of the benefits of the Institution for their daughters at the rate of £80 per annum, inclusive. Gen. Erskine. C.B., seconded this, and the Duke of Cambridge gave the proposals his support. The motion was carried, and thanks to the Commander-in-Chief for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
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THERE are rumours of a movement of troops at Capetown, and it is stated that a regiment has been ordered to Bechuanaland. Much curiosity exists as to the meaning of these proceedings, and Baron de Worms has been invited to state whether there is any truth in the report.

Truth writes:—I hear that nothing has done Mr. Parnel more harm in America than his challenge to Mr. Maurice Healy that both should resign and appeal to the Cork constituency to decide between them, and his dastardly refusal to stand by the challenge when it was accepted by Mr. Healy. It has been the last nail in the coffin.

THE Berne correspondent of the Central News writes:—"The countless tourists who, during the summer, make the ascent of Mount Pilatus by the mountain railway, have little idea of the difficulties which have to be overcome before the line is opened. A whole army of workmen is employed to clear the way, snow and ice obstructing the tunnels and galleries, snow in some places having accumulated to a depth of ten metres. Three days ago the men engaged in the work gained at length the summit of Pilatus, where they were received with joy by the caretaker of the hotel at the mountain top. This trusty servant and his young wife have passed six months cut off from the world by the snow and ice, at an altitude of 2,120 metres. Not a human form have they seen during their long exile, nor has any sound broken the dead stillness of those upper regions except the roar of tempests or the thunder of an occasional avalanche.

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It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
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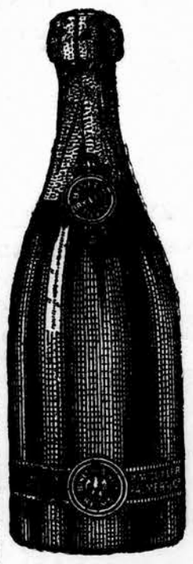

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON' SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

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FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

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